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The Bombay Chronicle

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Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

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VOL. XXVII NO. 140 BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, JUNE 14, 1939 PRICE: ONE ANNA.

JAPAN THREATENS:

Blockade Of Tientsin Foreign Concessions

Proclamation Bans All Traffic

No Quarter To Communist Elements

Britain Proposes Commission Of Three To Settle Dispute

TOKYO, June 13.

According to the Proclamation issued by the Japanese Garrison Commander, a blockade of the Tientsin Foreign Concessions will begin at 06/00 a.m. to-morrow (22/00 G.M.T. to-night).

UNDER THE PROCLAMATION, PEDESTRIAN AND VEHICULAR TRAFFIC BETWEEN JAPANESE CONCESSION, CHINESE QUARTER AND BRITISH AND FRENCH CONCESSIONS WILL BE BANNED "FOR SUPPRESSING THE ACTIVITIES OF ANTI-JAPANESE COMMUNIST ELEMENTS."

THE INTERNATIONAL BRIDGE WILL BE CLOSED.

IT IS STATED THAT NOT A SINGLE JAPANESE RESIDENT OR BUSINESS REMAINS IN BRITISH AND FRENCH CONCESSIONS ALL HAVING BEEN WITHDRAWN INCLUDING THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK.—Reuter.

BR. PROPOSES COMMISSION

LONDON, June 13.

The difficult situation in Tientsin was among the matters discussed by the Cabinet Foreign Affairs Committee at 10 Downing Street, Mr. Chamberlain presiding.

Reuter is informed that the British Government have proposed to the Japanese Government the appointment of a Commission of three composed of one Japanese, one British and one neutral who would be the Chairman to decide whether the Chinese demanded by the Japanese in Tientsin were guilty and should be handed over.—Reuter.

INDIAN ARMY OFFICER DETAINED

TOKYO, June 13.

A British Officer, Major Law has been detained by the Japanese Police at Tientsin on the allegation that he took photographs in a forbidden zone in Tientsin. Major Law is the Officer-Commanding Hongkong Mule Corps and belongs to the Indian Army. He was proceeding to England on leave with his wife.—Reuter.

"POSITION SERIOUS"

Butler's Statement

LONDON, June 13

In the House of Commons, Mr. R. A. Butler described the Tientsin position as serious but added that negotiations were still proceeding and it was hoped that settlement could still be reached.—Reuter

BRITAIN'S REACTION

TIENTSIN, June 13.

Britons are determined to stick out the blockade in the concession.

The situation is admitted to be grave but anger rather than apprehension is the dominant feeling in the Concession.

Units of Durham Light Infantry are patrolling along the Concession boundaries in lorries.—Reuter.

See Page 7

BONNET EXPLAINS STRANG'S MISSION

"Instructions Drawn Up By Common Agreement"

PARIS, June 13.

Details of the mission entrusted to Mr. Strang now 'en route' to Moscow were given by M. Bonnet at a meeting of the Cabinet today.

M. Bonnet stated that Mr. Strang's instructions were drawn up by common agreement between British and French Governments.

The British envoy, added M. Bonnet must first ascertain the exact intentions of the Soviet and then explain in detail the position of the British Government and the motives which animate it. Having clarified these points, he would submit British observations on the amendments proposed to the Anglo-French Draft of a Tripartite Pact and finally present a new Anglo-French Formula for agreement.—Reuter.

Moody On Palestine Events

GENEVA, June 13.

The past year's events in Palestine were outlined before the Mandates Commission by the British Representative Mr. Moody, who stated that by the end of April the terrorist bands were broken up. In may, efforts to effect illegal immigration of Jews became an important factor. The immediate Jewish reaction to the recent White Paper was perceived to be hostile but it was too early to define the Arab attitude.

Mr. Moody alluded to the recent discussion between the British Government and the Chief Minister of Transjordan when the latter sought modifications in the administration "inter alia" for the removal of restrictions on his right to raise military forces and appoint consular representatives in certain neighbouring Arab countries and also requested the substitution of a Council of Ministers for the present executive council.—Reuter.

Sugar Council Meeting Adjourns

LONDON, June 13.

The International Sugar Council meeting for the purpose of approving the recommended increase of 154 thousand tons in the current year's quotas of the Empire growers adjourned until to-morrow.—Reuter.

The Jamsaheb of Nawanag ar addressing the Princes' Conference at the Taj Mahal Hotel on Saturday.

"Terrorist" Wins Appeal

Sentence Of 10 Years Penal Servitude Quashed

LONDON, June 13

The Court of Criminal Appeal quashed the conviction and cancelled the sentence of ten years' penal servitude passed on Gerald Francis Wharton (an Irish terrorist) by Justice Humphreys.

The grounds of appeal included submission that the prosecution introduced matters and judge summed up in a way which created a prejudice against Wharton.

The Court will give the reasons for the decision at a later date.—Reuter

(Francis Wharton an Irish terrorist is one of the seven men found guilty at the Old Bailey on April 3 last on charges of conspiracy to cause explosions and possessing explosives or fire arms. Awarding ten years penal servitude to Wharton, the judge said he was a member of the gang which committed murders of British officers had fought against two different governments in Ireland and was a 'hypocrite.')

Guerilla Tactics Tell On Japan

Tokio Pamphlet Seeks To Explain Cause Of Protracted Warfare

TOKYO, June 13.

The prediction that it will take another two or three years to suppress the Anti-Japanese armies in China is made in an official pamphlet, a half a million copies of which will be issued by the War Office Information Bureau on July seventh which is the second anniversary of the "China incident".

Reviewing the Japanese military achievements, the Pamphlet says that according to the Domei Agency, the Japanese occupied area in China represents an area twice the size of Japan and inhabited by 170 million Chinese. It says that the War Front extends over 2,240 miles or over four times the length of the western front in the Great War. These facts explain why the China hostilities are destined to assume the aspect of protracted warfare, the pamphlet concludes.

Stressing the necessity for further increase in population, the pamphlet scathingly denounces birth-control and late marriages.—Reuter.

JAPANESE OFFENSIVE REPULSED

CHUNKING, June 13

The Japanese offensive in Sahnsi province aimed at important Yellow River crossings was repulsed after a week's battle, according to a Chinese military spokesman who declared that the Japanese were driven back to their base.—Reuter

"Tribune" Exempted From Income-Tax

LONDON, June 13.

The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council has allowed the "Tribune's" (Lahore) appeal against the Commissioner of Income-Tax, Lahore.

The judgment was delivered by Sir George Rankin and the other judges were Lord Thankerton and Jayakar. The Committee closely examined the nature of Sardar Dayal Singh's bequest in favour of the "Tribune" and arrived at the conclusion that the paper only discussed politics and legislation, as it did many other matters and that it was not made out that political purpose was the dominant purpose of the trust.

They thought the object of the paper might fairly be described as "supplying the province with an organ of educated public opinion" and that it should 'prima facie' be held to be the object of a general public utility. Therefore, Their Lordships thought the case could not be regarded as outside the ambit of the exemption clause of the Indian Act.

For the reasons given, Their Lordships opined that the appeal should be allowed and that the second of the two questions referred to the Court by the Commissioner's letter of reference dated 26-1-34 should be answered in the affirmative. The respondent is to pay the appellant's cost of reference to the High Court and this appeal.—Reuter.

U. S. NEUTRALITY BILL

WASHINGTON, June 13.

The Administration's Neutrality Bill providing for the repeal of the embargo on arms and ammunition for warring nations was approved in full by the Foreign Affairs Committee of the House of Representatives.—Reuter.

Shia Leader Sees Azad

CALCUTTA, June 13.

Mr. Syed Ashgar Hussain, leader of the Shia deputation from Lucknow which waited upon Maulana Abul Kalam Azad yesterday in connection with the Shia-Sunni dispute met Maulanaji again this afternoon and had an hour's discussion.

It is expected that a settlement is likely to be reached shortly as a result of the discussions.—United Press.

ARRESTS TOTAL 12,000

LUCKNOW, June 13.

About 466 Shias courted arrest to-day in connection with the Tabarra agitation, bringing the total of arrested persons to 12,000.

A further contingent of 500 Shias arrived at Lahore from the Frontier this morning. It will reach Lucknow to participate in the Tabarra agitation to-morrow evening.—United Press.

Syria's Bid For Independence

AT LOGGERHEADS WITH FR. MANDATE

Significance Of Three Ministerial Crises Within Four Months

DAMASCUS, June 13.

Syria is facing another ministerial crisis—the third in four months.

There are increasingly persistent rumours that the uncertain political situation may finally lead to the resignation of the President and involve a change of regime.

For some time, there has been talk of setting up a monarchial regime and various names are even mentioned as possible ascendants to the throne.

Anyway that Nassouhi Bokhari resigned on May 15 shows that there are no signs of a solution. The resignation is ascribed to difficulties which the Cabinet encountered in adapting its programme to the policy of the Mandatory Power, France.

The Syrians are said to be disappointed at the lack of assurances in the matter of the Treaty of 1936 which provided for the release of Syria from the Mandate and its complete independence in 1940.—Reuter

Franco To Visit Rome

ROME, June 13.

General Franco is visiting Rome at the end of September according to a telegram from Burgos.—Reuter.

Plight Of Hundreds Of Jewish Refugees

BUCHAREST, June 13.

The Greek steamer "Agionicholas" with 552 Jewish refugees aboard was stopped by the police in the Black Sea Port, Balcik as she was about to sail for Palestine.

The refugees include 150 Austrian intellectuals with pass-ports 'visaed' for Shanghai, who have been waiting for months in a cellar in Constanta.

The plight of 1,300 other Jews crowded aboard three river steamers near Nulina is attracting attention.—Reuter.

FRAWN ANNEXES ASCOT STAKES

LONDON, June 13.

The Ascot Stakes run to-day at Ascot over a distance of two miles resulted as follows:

FRAWN (E. P. H. Smith)	1
FOX CHASE (Sibbritt)	2
NINAS (Richardson)	3

Thirty ran. The race was won by four lengths. Half length separated second and the third.

Betting 100/8 Frawn, 100/6 Fox Chase, 100/9 Ninas.

The winner was trained by Barling.—Reuter.

ALY KHAN WINS COVENTRY STAKES

LONDON, June 13.

At Ascot the weather was dull and cool.

The large crowd was greatly disappointed financially and otherwise by the failure of the King's two-year-old filly Great Truth in the Queen Mary Stakes for which the horse started a three to one favourite, the race being won by Lord Lonsdale's "Snow Berry" four to one, ridden by Gordon Richards.

Robert Lazard's French colt Mackann proved his reputation as the best miler in France by easily winning the Queen Anne Stakes starting nine to four in which the English trained American bred "Time Step" considered one of the best English sprinters was unplaced, starting eleven to ten.

John Westoll easily won the Premier race of the day, the Ascot Stakes, for the second successive year with Frawn one hundred to eight. His Jockey E. Smith completed the double when Sir John Jarvis' Admiral's Walk six to five, the only successful favourite of the day easily won St. James Palace Stakes.

Another Derby runner was successful when Lord Derby's Hellopolis carrying top weight at the astonishingly good price of six to one comfortably won the Prince of Wales Stakes.

Prince Aly Khan won the Coventry Stakes for two-year-olds with Turkhan one hundred to eight, one of the first of Bahram's offspring to prove successful beating his father Aga Khan's colt Jindani with eleven to eight on favourite, Denturius as third.—Reuter.

STOP PRESS

MINISTRY OF INFORMATION

LONDON, June 13.

The Cabinet will consider to-morrow a proposal to establish a Ministry of Information to deal mainly with the question of Foreign Affairs and the presentation of the British case more effectively to the world. Lord Perth, former Ambassador in Rome, is expected to play a prominent part in the new organisation in view of his special knowledge of International affairs and long period of office as Secretary-General of the League.—Reuter.

NEW CASTLE (New Brunswick), June 13.

The Royal tour is nearing close.

Their Majesties have left French Canada. The Royal train is now passing through New Brunswick to New Castle where a fleet of motor-cars is waiting to take the Royal party to Saint John.

Rejoining the train there, they will travel to Cape Tormentine, where they will embark on destroyer for Prince Edward Island, Canada's smallest province.—Reuter.

Warsaw Mission For London

WARSAW, June 13.

A Polish Economic mission headed by Colonel Adam K.O.C. ex-Finance Minister left for London where it will discuss the question of Financial co-operation between Poland and Britain.—Reuter.

Our Tabulated Adlets

1 Anna Per Word

Minimum Re. 1.

CHHOTA CHHOTA ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these Columns on cash payment only and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Numericals (upto 10 figures) and Abbreviations are to be counted as complete words.

SPECIAL REDUCTION in our scheduled rate of one anna per word will be allowed until further notice at the rate of 25% on all CASH PAYMENTS provided the same Adlet is to appear for three times or more in a week. The complete week to be calculated from Monday to Sunday.

STILL ONE MORE FACILITY is offered to our Adletisers Tabulated Adlets that appear in the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE." if repeated the same evening in the "BOMBAY SENTINEL" will be charged for the "SENTINEL" at half-anna per word per insertion without any further reduction whatsoever.

ADLETS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words —Box No. (——), "The Bombay Chronicle,"—must be paid for. The management reserves the right to revise any Adlet or refuse publication without assigning any reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Adlets will ensure correct insertion. No responsibility for any mistake, oversight, misprint, etc., will be accepted by the Management. Replies to the Adlets should be sent for often to avoid heavy congestion at our office.

26. MATRIMONIAL

Wanted a suitable Match—virgin or widow—for a graduate of Vaish community (U. P.) aged 34; bachelor, well-settled in life. No caste-restrictions. No dowry. Apply with full particulars and a faithful photograph to 11907, "Bombay Chronicle."

42 SITUATION VACANT.

Wanted an Experienced and Qualified man, well versed in Animal Husbandry and Fodder Farming. Apply stating qualifications, experience, etc., to Box No. 11909, "Bombay Chronicle."

Savitri Girls' High School, Ajmer wanted—From July 3, lady teachers preferably trained, (1) Graduate in Mathematics, (2) Graduate in Hindi, (3) Graduate in History, (4) Graduate qualified to teach Geography to classes X & IX, (5) Intermediate or High School, (6) V. T. (Apply stating qualifications, experience and minimum salary acceptable to the Manager: Jyoti Swaroop Gupta, Advocate, Civil Lines, Ajmer. (11880)

Wanted for the Sylvan Star Insurance Trust, Limited. (Absolutely safe under the New Act) Branch Manager for Bombay Presidency. Only influential parties preferably with experience need apply P.O. Box 156, Delhi. (11898)

Applications from M.B.B.S. and L.C.P.S. are invited for the post of the Medical Officer for medical examination of pupils, on a consolidated salary of Rs. 80 per month. Apply before 17-6-39 stating age, qualifications, previous experience etc., Chairman, District School Board, E. K. (406)

Applications for the posts of Inspectors of Physical Education from persons who have received training at the Training Institution for Physical Education Kandivli on a consolidated salary of Rs. 50 per month. The applications, stating age, qualifications, etc. should reach the undersigned before 17-6-39. Chairman, District School Board, East Khandesh, Jalgaon. (405)

Wanted Gujarati knowing Undergraduate lady teachers strong in Science and Mathematics and S.T.C. preferred. Apply Hon. Secretaries, Dhanji Deshi Rashtriya (Kanya) Shala, Ghatkopar, Suburb of Bombay. (11894)

42. SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted Motor Driver, Retired Station Master and Chowkidar. Royal Telegraph College, Delisle Road, Bombay 11. (11910)

Wanted Agency Manager on Rs. 100—20—500 p.m. for a Bank to invest loan without security to everybody. Post Box 2410, Calcutta. (246)

62. TO BE LET.

To Let—Ashir Mansion, Gowalia Tank. 'A' Block, 3rd floor, 'B' Block, 4th floor. All modern accommodation. Amersey Damodar, 106, Bhuleshwar Road, Bombay. (11905)

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To Be Let at Vile Parle, at a minute distance from Station, a bungalow suitable for residence or school, bright and airy with eight rooms, one hall, with the modern convenience of electricity and well water, wholly or partly. Apply to A. M. Raja, Tele. 22634. (11901)

141. EDUCATIONAL ADLETS

Journalism Complete in one year. Reporting, Short story, Advertising, Freelancing, Diplomas for graduates, under-graduates, Short useful courses, three months. Expert tutors. Practical work in first-rate News offices. Certificate course for non-matrics. Re-opening 20th. See Secretary 1 p.m. to 2 p.m. daily. American College of Journalism, 39, Forbes St., Fort, Bombay. (11912)

Shorthand: Classes in Shorthand (Theory & Speed) are daily held at the Sydenham College of Commerce, Bombay. Time 5-30 to 7 p.m. Examinations for award of the College Diploma in Shorthand are held at the end of each term. Admissions made daily at the College. (414)

The Civil Engineering School, Lucknow, (Recognised by Government). Recorded last year the highest percentage of successful candidates in the Province ever since the U. P. Government started conducting the examination for the Overseer's Certificate. I, II, and IV positions were held by the candidates from this school. Matriculates should apply now for the July Session 1939 on the prescribed form which can be had with the Prospectus free from the Principal. (307)

Admissions are now open for Courses in Radio and Electrical Engineering and Wireless Telegraphy. Efficient training both in Theory and Practice. Paying careers. Short Courses. Moderate fees. Library and gymkhana facilities. For fully illustrated Prospectus apply: Khalsa College, Bombay Technical Institute, King's Circle, Matunga, Bombay No. 19. (10937)

Sydenham College of Commerce (Non-University courses). Special Evening Classes for preparing students for the following Examinations commence work on 20th June:—(1) First R. A. Examination under the Auditor's Certificates Rules. (2) Sydenham College Diploma Examination in Accountancy. (3) Sydenham College Diploma Examination in Secretarial Practice. (4) Preliminary Examination of the Institute of Actuaries, London. Admissions made daily. For further particulars apply to the Principal. (413)

Sydenham College of Commerce: Special Evening Classes in Shorthand will commence work on the 12th June. Admissions made daily at the College. (408)

College of Dentistry—Intensely practical dental training. Excellent facilities. Efficient staff. Modern buildings and equipment. Session begins 15th July. For illustrated Prospectus apply Principal, Dr. M. K. Patel, D.D.S. Hospital Road, Karachi. (157)

191. MEDICAL ADLETS

Right Contraceptive Jelly and Sexus Paste prevent conception; Gelotube prevents venereal disease. Right Agency, Girgaum, Bombay. (11847)

335. BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

Wanted a suitable Tenant to run the only best and up-to-date Cinema Theatre Hall, Shankar Palace, at Ajmer, which has been a most profitable business uptil now. Parties can apply for an independent tenancy or business in partnership with the Land Lords. Hall available from the middle of July 1939. Apply to:—I. B. Bhargava Esq., Phul Niwas, Ajmer. (11911)

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

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Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

P. W. D.

SEPARATE SEALED PERCENTAGE rate tenders for additions and alterations to the Development Department Chawls at Worli viz:—

(a) Changing shutters, providing grills and weather shades, etc.

(b) Providing additional water storage tanks:—Costing approximately Rs. 1,67,000 and Rs. 17,000/- respectively will be received in the Office of the Undersigned on THURSDAY, the 29th June, 1939, upto 4 P.M. (S.T.) and opened on the same day.

2. Tender forms with specifications may be obtained on payment of Rs. 5/- and Rs. 3/- each for works 1 and 2 respectively on any working day upto 4 P.M. (S.T.), (2 P.M. on Saturdays), except on the day of receiving tenders.

3. Each tenderer is required to lodge a deposit of Rs. 2,000/- and Rs. 300/- as earnest money for works 1 and 2 respectively which should be paid into the Reserve Bank of India or a District Treasury and the Bank receipt or a treasury chalan should accompany separately each tender. Without earnest money, no tender will be considered. Name of the work for which tender is submitted should be clearly superscribed on the envelope. The successful tenderer will be required to lodge a total sum of Rs. 4,000 and Rs. 1,000 for works 1 and 2 respectively as Security Deposit.

4. The right to reject any or all of the tenders without assigning reasons is reserved.

(Sd.) B. P. JAGTAP,
Executive Engineer, Presidency. (420)

S. L. D. ARTS COLLEGE, AHMEDABAD.

THE COLLEGE OPENS on the 20th June, and admission to the F.Y.A., I.A. and B.A. Classes are being made now. The College offers instruction in courses leading upto the B.A. Honours degree in Ardhamagadhi, Economics, English, Gujarathi, History, Mathematics, Philosophy and Sanskrit. For the B.A. Pass degree, instruction is given in all the subjects mentioned above, and, in addition, in French and Persian. Applications for admission should be made in the prescribed form (Copies can be had on request from the College Office) and sent to the undersigned on or before SATURDAY, the 18th June, together with a remittance of Rs. 5 as 'caution money.' Applications for admission to the Hostel should be made before the 15th June, with an additional remittance of Rs. 5 as 'Hostel caution money.'

V. K. R. V. RAO,
Principal.
381.

NAIR HOSPITAL DENTAL COLLEGE, BOMBAY 8.

L.D.Sc. (Bombay) Diploma Course The College RE-OPENS on JUNE 22ND.

It is a member of the International Dental Federation and its courses are recognised by the foreign University Dental Colleges.

ENTRANCE REQUIREMENTS L.D.Sc. (Bom.), Four Years' Course. Matriculation or Senior Cambridge, Inter Science B, Group Candidates will be exempted from Chemistry, Physics and Biology.

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For admission and information apply enclosing Eight annas stamps, to The DEAN, The Nair Hospital Dental College, Bombay 8. 351.

Legal Notices

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our clients have contracted to purchase from Mr. BHAGWATI SHANKER, the Official Liquidator of the Peoples Bank of Northern India, Ltd., (in Liquidation) the immovable property a description whereof is hereunder given.

All persons having or claiming any share, right, title interest, property, claim or demand in to upon out of or in respect of the said property or any part thereof whether by way of inheritance bequest, gift, sale, mortgage, charge, lease, lien, residence, maintenance, easement, or otherwise howsoever are required to make such claim, if any, known in writing to the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes Bombay and to the undersigned at their Office in Lalgir Chambers, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof. Any claim not made known in writing as above required will be deemed to have been waived and abandoned and the purchaser will proceed accordingly.

THE DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY:

ALL that leasehold piece of land or ground, situate, lying and being at Mahim, without the Fort of Bombay, held under the Indenture of Lease, dated the 4th day of June, 1938, made between Ardeshir Bomanji Dubash and others and Bhagwati Shanker (Official Liquidator of the Peoples Bank of Northern India, Ltd.—In Liquidation) and registered by the Sub-Registrar of Bombay under No. 3177 of Book No. 1 on the 29th day of September, 1938, containing by admeasurement 8325 square yards or thereabouts registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old Nos. 99, 69, 102, 142, 105, 178, 363 and 152, 181, 199 and New Nos. 12924, A/12877, 1/12948 and 13005, 13030, 13042, and New Survey Nos. 1/285, 1/284, 1/283, 1/282, 1/281, 1/280 and 266 and Cadastral Survey No. 1/80 of Dharavi Division and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under "G" Ward Nos. 6350(1) (1A), 6354(1), 6355(1), 6358(1), 6359(1), 6374(1) and 6351(1) and Street Nos. 239, etc. and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the East by the G.I.P. Railway Old Line, on or towards the North by the land of the Lessors, on or towards the West by the property of B.B. & C.I. Railway and on or towards the South by the property belonging to the late Fakirji R. Mistry together with buildings structures, etc. thereon.

Dated this 12th day of June, 1939.

JAMSEDJI RUSTOMJI & DEVIDAS,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

(413)

Auction Sales

IMPORTANT TO INVESTORS IN PROPERTIES.

SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY KNOWN AS "POKARNEE HOUSE" OR "SURYAKUND" COMPRISING SEVERAL BUILDINGS WITH OVER FOUR THOUSAND SQ. YDS. OF FREEHOLD LAND AT GUN POWDER ROAD, MAZAGAON (CLOSE TO PARSI FIRE TEMPLE) ON FRIDAY THE 30TH JUNE 1939 AT 4-30 P.M. ON THE PREMISES OF THE PROPERTY.

Under instructions from Messrs Ardesir Hormusji Dinshaw & Co., Attorneys for Rao Saheb Rowji Sojpal and Others, the trustees of the funds and properties of the Cutchi Visa Oswal Dehravasi Caste of Bombay and on account and at the risk of Sakharam Savleram Avte and Others.

Freehold land originally admeasuring about 4280 Sq. Yds. (but now according to Cadastral Survey Register about 4195 Sq. Yds.) free from payment of any Government Tax or Land Revenue with the Tank and structures thereon commonly known as 'Pokarnee House" or "Suryakund" situate at Mazagaon bearing Collector's New Survey Nos. 1/3594 and 2/3594, Cadastral Survey No. 292 (Mazagaon Division) and Municipal Street Nos. 17, 15 13B, 13D, 13C and 4, 13a and 11-13.

Full printed particulars and conditions of sale from Messrs. Ardesir Hormusji Dinshaw & Co., Attorneys for the Trustees, 113 Esplanade Road, Fort, or from the undersigned.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.
123, Medows Street, Bombay.

Auction Sales

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF OLD AND OBSOLETE STORES AND SCRAP SUCH AS DRUMS; BARRELS; CASKS; KEGS; EMPTY KEROSINE OIL CASES WITH TINS; TINS; TOOLS; WASTE PAPER; BOTTLES; BRASS, COPPER; G. I. CORRUGATED SHEETS; C. & W. IRON SCRAP; SPRING STEEL SCRAP; ASBESTOS CEMENT SHEETS; FURNITURE; WOODEN RAILWAY SLEEPERS, ETC.

Under instructions from the Controller of Stores Bombay Port Trust, Messrs. MENESSE & CO. will sell by Public Auction on Wednesday, the 14th June 1939, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Port Trust Stores Yard, Clarke Bunder, Mazagaon, the above mentioned goods.

MENESSE & CO.,

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY AT TEMKER STREET

Under instructions from Messrs. Khandwala and Chottalal attorneys for Messrs. Hinduji Pragaji and Co., the Mortgagees and on account and risk of Gulam Mohiudin alias Moinudin Valad Mohomed Hassan Mohomed Ebrahim Maktahay and or the Mortgagors Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on FRIDAY the 23rd June 1939, at 4 P.M. (S.T.) sell by public auction on the premises.

All that quit and ground rent piece of land with dwelling house admeasuring about 148 square yards, situate at Temker Street and bearing Municipal Street No. 122-126, and bounded on the East by Temker Street, on the West by sweeper's passage, on the North by the property of Sultanali Subedar and on the South by the house of Chhotubhai Dudwala.

For particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Khandwala and Chhotalal, Solicitors or the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY AT NOWROJI STREET (NEAR THAKORDWAR).

Under instructions from Messrs Motichund and Davidas attorneys for Mr. Bhagwanji Morarji the Mortgagee and on account and at the risk of Goswami Shri Ghanshyamlalji Ramanlalji Maharaj, Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on MONDAY, the 26th June, 1939, at 4 P.M. (S.T.) sell by public auction on the premises the following:

All that piece of Pension Tax land with dwelling house on it situate at Nowroji Street and admeasuring about 257 sq. yds., and bearing Municipal "C" Ward No. 2215 St. No. 4, and bounded on the East and West by the properties of Edulji Nassarwanji Sethna on the North by a boundary wall and Bhai Jiwanji Oart and on the South by a Roadway.

For particulars and conditions apply to Messrs. Motichand and Davidas, Solicitors or the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

The GREATEST HIT of NEW THEATRES'
DUSHMAN
17TH Grand Week at
KRISHNA
DAILY: 4-30, 7-15 & 10 P.M.

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LEATHER FACE
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ALL STAR CAST
SEE TO-NIGHT AT
SUPER
DAILY: 4-45, 7-30 & 10 P.M.

Organise Country-Wide Boycott Of Br Cloth

Bengal Labour M.L.A.'s Resolutions For A.I.C.C.

CALCUTTA, (By Mail).

Mr. Niharendu Dutt Mazumdar, M.L.A., General Secretary, of the Labour Party, Bengal, has given notice of three resolutions on Indo-British Pact, war and on preparations for the national demands for the next session of the A. I. C. C. meeting.

The following are the resolutions:—

INDO-BRITISH PACT.

This meeting of the A. I. C. C. records its protest against the certification of the Indo-British Trade Pact by the Governor-General, though the same was rejected thrice by a clear vote of the Assembly. This Pact while giving special preference to Lancashire goods delivers a serious blow at the Indian Textile Manufacturers and is in the main responsible for the crisis in the industry. This imposition of the will of British finance capital is not only a menace to India's premier industry but also a challenge to Indian patriotism and must be resisted with the combined action of the nation.

The Committee is of the opinion that attempts on the part of the Indian millowners to counteract the economic effect of the Pact by reducing wages or curtailing employment are not only harmful to national unity, but do not also constitute an effective solution of the problem for the textile industry. The Committee holds that an organised boycott of British as well as foreign piecegoods can alone enable the country to safeguard the interest of the Indian industry and to give a fitting answer to this attack of British imperialism on the industrial development of India.

BOYCOTT OF FOREIGN CLOTH.

The A. I. C. C. therefore resolves that a committee be appointed to formulate and enforce an effective country-wide boycott of British and foreign cloth, including such measures as the picketing of foreign cloth shops, preventing of unloading of foreign piecegoods by organising strike actions of dock workers etc.

Indo-British Trade Pact aims at curbing the economic development of the country as a whole and in order to successfully oppose it, it is necessary to enlist the support of all sections of the population, particularly of labourers. The A. I. C. C. therefore calls upon Indian millowners not to resort to lock outs or wage cuts or to oppose the programme of ameliorative measures for labour which the Congress Ministries may in the near future enact.

The A. I. C. C. views with great concern the deteriorating world situation and the increasing aggression on the part of the Fascist Powers leading to a devastating international war. The policy of Britain is to aid and abet the Fascist powers in the attempt to weaken the democratic and progressive forces of the world. Congress has repeatedly declared its policy of uncompromising opposition to fascism and war and its determination to resist the exploitation of Indian man-power and resources in the interest of British imperialism.

The imperialist Government in India is intensifying its preparations to involve India in the coming war. It is carrying on the machinations of the Indian Army, has started recruitment on an extensive scale and is developing a base of war industries with British capital in the country. In order to nullify the popular opposition to war the Government of India Act has been amended giving the Central Government powers to interfere with the working of popular ministries in the event of war emergency, thus restricting the little control that was conceded to popular elements under the new constitution.

Under these circumstances, the preparation of the country for active war resistance has become an immediate necessity in order to successfully carry the Congress policy in the event of war.

ACTIVE PROPAGANDA URGED.

This meeting of the A. I. C. C. therefore directs the Congress organisation in the country to take active propaganda in hand. Special attention should be paid to the recruiting areas explaining to the people the necessity of desisting from recruiting in the army. Organisation of railway and dock workers should be taken in hand by the Congress Committees in order to prevent the transport of war materials during the days of war. The co-operation of merchants and traders should be sought in order to prevent the supply of war materials and food stock for purposes of war. Congress volunteers should be trained in organising peaceful war resistance. In order to carry out these tasks the provincial Congress committees should instruct the local Congress organisations to at least hold one anti-war meeting every week for popularising the Congress programme.

The A.I.C.C. is also of the opinion that the Congress governments in the various provinces should make their position clear by unequivocal declarations, that they will refuse to help the Central Government in war and recruitment, and that they will resist with all their powers the working of the new amendments to the Government of India Act.

The Tripuri resolutions of the Congress emphasised the necessity of preparing the country for a nation-wide struggle in order to face effectively the national and international crisis that looms ahead. Since then the need for such preparations has become more urgent because of the increasing war danger and the imperialist offensive involved in the passage of constitutional amendments to the Government of India Act, Indo-British Trade Pact and various other measures attacking the interest of the Indian people. The A.I.C.C. is of the opinion that the time has come when more concerted attempts to prepare the country for nation-wide struggle to enforce the national demand should immediately be taken in hand.

The A.I.C.C. advises the Working Committee to appoint a sub-committee for this purpose, which must be assigned the task of directing the Congress organisation in this behalf and supervising the early preparation of the country for the struggle.

In order to effectively carry out the Congress programme the A.I.C.C. requests national organisations to organise a national volunteer corps trained in the Congress programme and capable of organising the workers for the struggle.

In order to explain the significance of the national demand, a manifesto explaining the same and calling upon the people to make preparations for peaceful mass civil disobedience, should be broadcast throughout the country on behalf of the A.I.C.C. Further, the Committee decides that a national demand week should be celebrated during which the programme of struggle for the national demand should be popularised through meetings and demonstrations and the consciousness of the people roused in this behalf. The A.I.C.C. requests the Working Committee to fix the dates of the National Demand Week and the programme to be arranged by the local Congress Committees on each day of the week.—A. P.

TWENTY THOUSAND BOMBAY FANS ARE HUMMING IT!
"PRABHU AMRIT KIU NAHI BARASATE"
Sung by INDIA'S HANDSOMEST TENOR:
PARESH BANERJI
IN
"PREM SAGAR"
with KOKILA, RAMPYARI, INDU BALA
SECOND WEEK
MINERVA
DAILY: 4-30, 7-15 & 10 P.M.

FIFTH Glorious Week
From SARAT CHATTERJEE'S Great Novel....NEW THEATRES'
"BARI-DIDI"
DAILY: 4-30, 7-15 & 10 P.M.
ROXY
TO-MORROW AT 1-30 P.M.
SPECIAL SHOW For LADIES

BETTE DAVIS
DARK VICTORY
EXCELSIOR
4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 17 April, 2017

TO-DAY ON RADIO

Delhi—1, 2 And 3 Programmes

338.6 metres (886 kc/s)
31.3 metres (9,590 kc/s)
19.62 metres (15,290 kc/s)

8-0 a.m. As in Bombay 1. 8-10 News in Hindustani. 8-20 News in English. 8-30 to 9-0 As in Bombay 1. 12-30 to 2-30 p.m. As in Bombay 1.

338.6 metres (886 kc/s)
60.48 metres (4.960 kc/s)
31.3 metres (9,590 kc/s)

6-0 p.m. News in English. 6-5 News in Hindustani. 6-10 to 7-0 As in Bombay 2. 7-0 to 9-0 As in Bombay 1. 9-0 News in Hindustani. 9-15 News in English. 9-35 to 10-30 As in Bombay 2

Bombay—I Programme

244 metres (1,231 kc/s)

8-0 a.m. Keep Fit! 8-10 Classical Music. 8-20 News in English. 8-30 Popular Selections. 12-30 p.m. Air Chorus. 12-35 S Parsekar. 12-45 Allah Rakhibai. 1-0 Market Rates. 1-10 Mutual Understanding Lessons in Hindustani and English. 1-25 Geet by Allah Rakhibai. 1-30 Music. 3-30 Orchestral Music. 3-45 Gems from Classics. 4-0 Ladlo Proglam. 4-15 Naats and Ghazals. 6-0 Sundrabai 6-20 Bhailal. 6-30 Variety. 7-0 Film Review (Hindustani, by H. Chattopadhyaya. 7-15 Allah Rakhibai. 7-30 Commercial News. 7-45 Suresh Babu 8-15 Bombay Radio Orchestra. 8-30 Sundrabai. 8-50 Bageshri Sarod. 8-55 Local News and Announcements. 9-0 News in Hindustani. 9-15 News in English. 9-35 Sundrabai. 9-45 World Affairs by J. L. Brierly. (from B B C). 10-0 Suresh Babu. 10-20 Ragmala. 10-30 Epilogue.

Bombay—II Programme

31.4 metres (9,550 kc/s)

8-0 to 9-0 a.m. and 12-30 to 2-30 and 3-30 to 4-30 p.m. As in Bombay 1.

61.48 metres (4,880 kc/s)

6-0 p.m. Suresh Babu. 6-30 N. Akkalkotkar. 6-40 Sundrabai. 7-0 to 9-35 As in Bombay 1. 9-35 Elli Millet. 9-50 Czech Philharmonic Orchestra. 10-0 Egidio Verga: Violoncello Recital 10-20 Czech Orchestra. 10-30 Epilogue.

Calcutta—I Programme

(Add 24 minutes for Calcutta time.)

379.4 metres (810 kc/s)

10-30 a.m. Surath-Udhar. 12-30 p.m. Vocal Variety. 12-50 Music. 1-30 School Broadcast. 1-50 Music. 1-55 Water in Nature. 2. 2-15 For Student Listeners. 5-0 Variety. 6-10 Saliesh Kumar Datta Gupta. 6-30 Satyen Bose. 6-50 Birendra Nath Chowdhuri. 7-0 Gaurkishore. 8-5 An Editor by 'One who is'. 9-10 Sushil Das. 9-25 Prithish Mukherjee. 9-45 Nirmal Chandra Bhattacharya. 10-0 Instrumental Duet.

From SATURDAY,
24TH JUNE

SHREE
RANJIT
MOVIETONE'S
GREATEST DEVOTIONAL
HIT OF THE YEAR

SANT TULSIDAS (MARATHI)

with
Incomparable array of Stars never seen together before.....
*V. PAGNIS
*VASANTI
*LEELA CHITNIS
*K. DATEY
*RAM MARATHE
*B. SOHONI
*RAM APTE
*DIXIT, ETC.

Direction:
JAYANT DESAI

From
SAT., 24TH JUNE

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

SIXTH SUCCESSFUL WEEK!
*
RANJIT'S

"THE KICK"
("THOKAR")

WEST END
DAILY: 4-15, 7-15 & 10 P.M.

THE ONE AND ONLY BAZAR
WHICH WILL MAKE YOU FORGET SHARE BAZAR, SUTTA BAZAR, CHOR BAZAR, OR ANY OTHER BAZAR!
IT IS PRABHA'S

Where you can Exchange Gloom with Laughter!
Starring: NAGARKAR, INDUMATI, RAJA PANDIT & KURVALIKAR, SHAMABAI, G. R. SANDOW & OTHERS!

AT CENTRAL CINEMA: GIRGAUM
DAILY: 4-30, 7-15 & 10 P.M. A 'Supreme' RELEASE!

Mr. D. P. Wagle, a member of the Reuter's staff who worked in the London office for a year and returned to India from England by the Italian mail boat on Monday.

Death Anniversary Of Prophet Zoroaster

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

The public offices, banks, police courts and High Courts were closed to-day on account of Jarthostno-diso, viz., anniversary of the death of Prophet Zoroaster. The Parsis held their prayers at the fire temples in the city as well as Jasan ceremonies. This being the day of mourning it was observed with due solemnity. The share bazar and other commercial houses were also closed for the day.

10-8 Pranab Chandra Dey. 10-23 Instrumental Duet.

Calcutta—II Programme

31.46 metres (9,530 kc/s)

10-30 to 11-30 a.m. and 12-30 to 2-30 p.m. As in Calcutta 1.

61.98 metres (4,840 kc/s)

5-0 to 6-10 p.m. As in Calcutta 1. 6-10 For Countryside. 7-0 to 9-10 As in Calcutta 1. 9-10 Songs by Betty Driver. 9-25 Billy Merrin and his Commanders. 9-30 Sports Edition! by Berde Meyer. 9-45 Afternoon. 10-15 Peggy Wood.

Lahore—Programme

276 metres (1,086 kc/s)

6-0 p.m. Bhai Walayat. 6-15 Roshan Lal Bhatnagar. 6-30 Saraswatibai. 6-50 Tritala on Tabla. 7-0 Bhai Walayat. 7-15 Saraswatibai. 7-35 Roshan Lal Bhatnagar. 7-45 Confidence Tricksters: (Hindustani). 8-0 For Countryside. Juices: (Hindustani). 8-30 Saraswatibai. 8-40 Her Father (Hindustani). 8-55 Feroz Din. 9-35 Head Mistress Speaks. 9-50 Roshan Lal Bhatnagar. 10-10 Saraswatibai.

Trichy Programme

397 metres (758 kc/s)

2-0 p.m. Instrumental Variety. 6-0 For Villages. 6-30 Shrimati S. Jayalakshmi Vocal. 7-0 Simplicity (Tamil). 7-15 Songs from Pattinahar. 7-30 Karaikkalammaiyar Charitram. 8-30 Shrimati S. Jayalakshmi Vocal. 9-0 Budhamasrayami Satatam: Natakuranji.

Lucknow—Programme

293.5 metres (1,022 kc/s)

6-0 p.m. Mujaddid Mian. 6-15 Badr Shameem. 6-30 Anwarbai of Cawnpur. 6-50 Radio Orchestra: Bhopali. 7-0 For Children. 7-45 Badr Shameem. 8-0 Mujaddid Mian. 8-15 Anwaribai. 8-23 Chandra Prabha. 8-30 Badr Shameem. 8-45 Mujaddid Mian. 9-40 Badr Shameem. 9-53 Umra Zia Begam. 10-0 Anwaribai. 10-20 Itwar (Hindustani).

Madras—I Programme

211 metres (1,420 kc/s)

5-0 p.m. Sakkottai S. Natesa Aiyar: Vocal. 5-45 Carnatic Orchestra. 6-0 Sakkottai S. Natesa Aiyar: Vocal. 6-45 Dwaram Narasinga Rao: Violin. 7-15 Painting: (Tamil) by S. Muthuswami. 7-30 Peshwa Narayana Rau (Telugu). 8-15 Dwaram Narasinga Rao: Violin. 8-55 Queer Trades: by R. G. N. Price. 9-30 Shrimati Susila and Nagamani: Vocal.

Madras—II Programme

60.98 metres (4,920 kc/s)

5-0 to 6-45 p.m. As in Madras 1. 6-45 Arani N. Radha Krishna Nayudu: Clarionet. 7-15 to 9-30 As in Madras 1. 9-30 Waltz Night. 9-50 Frances Day: Vocal. 10-0 Grace Calwell: Pianoforte.

Peshawar Programme

(Broadcasts on 200 metres (1,500 kc/s) from 7 to 10-30 p.m., relaying Lahore programmes from 8 p.m.

B. B. C. Programme

7-30 Pianoforte Recital by Ernest Lush. 7-45 Eric Winstone Accordeon Quintet. 8-0 B B C Orchestra. 9-0 Sundown on Veld. 9-30 News. 9-45 World Affairs. 10-0 Students' Songs. 10-25 Sports News and Market Notes.

All India Weather

(From Our Correspondent)
POONA, June 13.

The following are the maximum-minimum temperature and rainfall figures recorded at various stations during twenty-four hours ending 8 a.m. to-day:—

Station.	Temperature. Max.	Min.	Rainfall. Last 24 Hours	Total Since 1st June	Difference to normal.
Agra	98	76	—	1.1	+0.8
Amraoti	98	77	0.7	0.8	—1.3
Akola	98	81	T	0.5	—1.3
Ahmedabad	101	83	—	0.6	+0.1
Ajmer	97	81	—	1.1	+0.7
Aurangabad	92	73	—	2.1	—0.7
Ambala	105	74	—	1.4	+1.0
Allahabad	107	86	—	0.3	—0.1
Bareilly	104	78	T	0.1	—1.2
BOMBAY	90	79	0.9	2.9	—2.2
Bangalore	85	68	T	0.2	—1.6
Bhopal	96	80	—	0.4	—
Baroda	99	81	—	1.7	—
Belgaum	78	68	1.5	5.5	+2.3
Banawalpore	109	86	—	—	—0.1
Bijapur	91	73	—	0.9	—1.1
Bellary	93	78	—	0.2	—0.8
Bhavnagar	103	83	—	0.1	—0.9
Chittagong	85	75	2.4	5.8	—1.3
Calcutta	95	78	0.1	3.9	+0.4
Cawnpore	112	76	0.1	0.5	—0.2
Calicut	84	72	2.1	16.0	+0.9
Colombo	86	78	T	4.2	—0.4
Cocanada	104	86	—	—	—1.4
Cochin	84	72	3.7	20.2	+7.7
Dehra Dun	90	70	0.3	2.1	+0.8
Delhi	89	73	0.3	0.5	—
Dehra I. Khan	114	83	—	—	—0.2
Darjeeling	61	55	0.5	4.6	—1.7
Desa	101	82	—	0.1	—0.1
Dalhousie	—	—	0.2	1.1	—0.2
Fort Sandeman	101	75	—	0.1	—
Gorakhpur	104	78	0.2	2.8	+1.2
Hyderabad (Dn.)	96	76	0.1	0.2	—1.9
Hyderabad (Sd.)	101	84	—	—	—0.1
Indore	96	77	—	0.8	—1.0
Jhansi	99	79	0.1	0.3	—0.1
Jubbulpore	98	79	0.4	0.7	—
Jacobabad	114	84	—	—	—
Jaipur	96	79	—	0.5	+0.1
Karachi	91	84	—	—	—0.1
Kodaikanal	66	54	—	1.8	—0.2
Khandwa	101	85	—	0.3	—1.3
Lucknow	105	86	—	0.3	—0.3
Ludhiana	95	74	0.1	0.9	+0.6
Lahore	102	71	1.5	1.5	+1.3
Multan	108	87	—	—	—0.1
Mysore	84	68	—	0.3	—1.3
Madras	100	84	—	—	—0.9
Marmagoa	79	71	5.4	14.8	—
Malegaon	98	77	—	1.2	—0.8
Mussoorie	74	55	0.3	1.4	+0.3
Mahableshwar	68	64	2.8	7.9	—2.7
Murree	77	57	0.2	0.4	—0.7
Mount Abu	82	67	—	0.3	—0.1
Masulipatam	103	85	—	—	—2.0
Mandalay	90	76	—	2.6	—1.7
Mangalore	84	75	1.0	11.7	—4.9
Mercara	73	66	0.6	3.6	—5.5
Nagpur	96	77	0.4	2.0	—0.8
Ootacamund	65	53	0.2	4.3	+0.7
Patna	103	77	3.3	4.5	+3.0
Peshawar	107	77	—	—	—0.2
Poona	89	76	—	0.8	—1.2
Pachmarhi	88	73	—	0.9	—0.6
Port Blair	84	77	0.1	12.3	+2.4
Quetta	93	55	—	—	—
Ranchi	95	74	—	1.4	+1.2
Rawalpindi	101	75	—	—	—0.5
Rangoon	82	76	1.1	5.4	—1.6
Ratnagiri	86	75	1.9	14.9	+3.3
Rajkot	101	82	—	—	—0.6
Sialkot	100	84	—	—	—0.2
Srinagar	85	56	—	0.1	—0.3
Sholapur	97	73	—	1.3	—1.2
Shillong	76	63	1.8	6.1	—1.8
Simla	70	52	0.9	1.6	+0.1
Surat	93	83	T	0.4	—0.7
Salem	90	75	—	2.9	+1.2
Trichinopoly	97	80	—	1.9	+1.2
Trivandrum	82	76	0.4	6.1	—0.6
Vizagapatam	95	85	—	—	—2.1

T indicates rainfall of 1 to 4 Cents.

HEAVY RAIN EXPECTED IN KONKAN

Watch Next Forty-eight Hours

POONA, June 13.

The monsoon is strong in Malabar, Konkan, Assam, Bengal and is extending in Bihar. The rainfall has been fairly widespread in North-East India, Konkan and Malabar, and local in United Provinces, East Central India, Berar. West Central Provinces and East and North Punjab, while a few falls have occurred in East Central Provinces and South-West Punjab, Kashmir, West Rajputana, Bombay Deccan and Madras Deccan.

The chief amounts of rainfall are:—Cox's Bazar eight inches; Marmagoa, Honavar five inches; Silchar, Cochin four inches. Bogra, Patna, Mahableshwar three inches; Chittagong, Shillong, Ratnagiri, Calicut two inches; Sibsagar, Tezpur, Darbhanga, Balasore, Sriganganagare, Lahore, Belgaum one and half inches; Dibrugarh, Purnea, Gopalpur, Simla, Mangalore one inch.; Amraoti, Bombay three-quarters inch.; Jubbulpore and Muktesar half inch.

Heavy rainfall warning:—Locally heavy rains are likely in Malabar, and Konkan during the next forty-eight hours.—A P.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 13-6-1939.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours —.020 inches

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 83.0 degrees

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 78.1 degrees

Maximum temperature during 24 hrs 90.1 degrees 1.8 (above normal)

Minimum temperature during 24 hrs 79.2 degrees 1.0 (above normal)

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 75 per cent

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. WNW

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 18 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 147 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 24 miles per hour

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 8

Rain in 24 hours 0.85 inches

Total rainfall during the month 2.86 inches

Total rainfall during the year 2.87 inches

Weather remark: Rain.

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 13-6-39.

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 85.0 deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 29.85 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.64 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

FICKLENESS THY NAME IS MONSOON:

Bombayites Have Sweltering Spells With Brief Respite

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

THE FREAKISH BEHAVIOUR OF THE MONSOON DURING THE LAST 24 HOURS IS REMINISCENT OF THE GREAT COQUETTES OR HISTORY, LIKE CLEOPATRA.

It came on us unawares, shyly and quickly and the parched city sent up peans of thanks, for its welcome presence. But the hope, that the dry and dusty streets would be washed by pouring torrents, and that the swettering heat of the city would subside was not very well founded.

Yesterday the maximum temperature was 2 degrees above normal, and the minimum, one degree above normal.

But for a few sporadic showers in the morning and the evening, which did nothing to lessen the heat, but rather accentuated it, there was practically no rain upto midnight. The weather was generally unpleasant, especially to the fatter specimens of humanity who were bathed in copious perspiration.

The rain started in right earnest at about midnight and the city woke up from sound sleep in the morning to learn that coquette was busy after midnight.

The footpath population of the city were rudely awakened from their slumber when the drops of rain "caught them napping." Pitiable was the lot of some Anglo-Indian gentlemen who "bed" at Churchgate over large sheets of old newspapers, which serve them as sheets and blankets. By the time they reached the nearest shutters, their clothes were dripping wet, and their "beddings" had become so soaked with rain that they had to be discarded.

The following is the official summary of the weather as recorded during the 24 hours ending 8 a.m. to-day.

J. J. Hospital 0.27 since 1st June total 1.74.

St. George's Hospital 0.9 total 2.36 since 1st June.

Colaba 0.85 total fainfall 2.86 since 1st June.

Maximum temp. 90.1 (two degrees above normal).

Minimum temp. 79.2 (1 degree above normal).

Kalyan Municipality Withdraws Suit

(From Our Correspondent).
KALYAN, June 13.

The Kalyan Municipality withdrew yesterday the civil suit filed in the local Sub-Judge's Court against Mr. V. M. Durve a pleader for the recovery of about Rs. 60 and costs.

The facts are that a couple of years back the Municipality had started building a public urinal in the Bazar area when the defendant was the President. The public having protested, the building operations were stopped under orders of the President.

The auditors took exception to the amount already incurred on the construction and remarked that the damages be recovered from the then President. The General Board under the Presidentship of Mr. G. G. Joglekar thereupon sanctioned the filing of a civil suit against Mr. Durve.

This suit is marked as withdrawn, as the Municipality was advised not to proceed with the same.

Bhiwandi Textile Workers

(From Our Correspondent).
BHIVANDI, June 13.

A conference attended by about 1200 textile workers from Bhiwandi was held here last Sunday under the auspices of the Textile Labour Union, under the presidentship of Mr. Mahomed Vakir Abdul Latif.

Messrs. Shahid Amir, Oka and Josin and Balamiya addressed the workers and exhorted them to join the Union and make it a power to fight for their rights.

Numerous resolutions regarding the grievances of the labourers were passed.

IN THE TOP PICTURE

of her GLORIOUS CAREER
Comes

DEVIKA RANI
IN
DURGA

(AN ABSORBING DRAMA OF MODERN LIFE)

with
RAMA SHUKUL
(Discovered in "BHABI" and raised to Stardom in "NAV-JEEVAN")

A BOMBAY TALKIES' PICTURE

HANSA
(the Bewitching Star of "NAV-JEEVAN")

VISHNUPANT AUNDHKAR
(of "SAVKARI PASH fame).

V. H. DESAI
(of "BHABI" and "NAV-JEEVAN" Fame).

and Your FAVOURITE Artistes:

MUMTAZ ALI | P. F. PITHAWALA | SAROJ BORKAR

It is the PICTURE

ALL INDIA HAS BEEN WAITING FOR

SATURDAY
24TH JUNE
ROXY

MONSOON OF MIRTH

Blows Fast And Furious!

MAJESTIC FIFTH WEEK
DAILY: 4-30, 7-15 & 10 P.M.

HUNS PICTURES'
"A BOTTLE OF BRANDY"
With Damuanna and Meenakshi

Distributed By FAMOUS PICTURES.

STAR FLASHES

by BRUNO

SNOW SHOES?
GLENDA FARRELL BELONGS TO HALF-DOZEN SWANK TENNIS CLUBS.. BUT NEVER PLAYS THE GAME!
TIGHT-FITTING RUBBER CAPS COVERED WITH MAKE-UP WERE DEVISED WHEN NEGRO ACTORS OBJECTED TO SHAVING THEIR HEADS FOR ROLES IN 'STANLEY AND LIVINGSTONE'
GEORGE RAFT, NOTED FOR HIS TOUGH CHARACTER ROLES, IS SENSITIVE ABOUT MEETING PEOPLE AND GETS THE JITTERS WHEN STRANGERS WATCH HIM WORK!

World Of Sport: Home And Abroad

Interesting Point Of Law In Women's Hockey League

(BY LOOKER-ON)

On the final day of the Women's Hockey League, an interesting point of Law arose out of the result of the match between the Bombay City and the Vincent Club. Both the teams were fighting for the Championship. They had equal number of points to their credit, but the Vincent Club had two more goals in their favour than their rivals and one goal against, while the City had none to the debit side of their account. The match ended in a goalless draw. The Tournament Committee was in a fix as to whom to donate the Cup. Ordinarily one would have thought that the team which had larger number of goals to their credit would be declared winners. But some wiseacre pointed out that the Vincent had one goal to their discredit, while the City had a clean slate in that respect. Consequently, the latter were entitled to the Cup.

VINCENT CLUB'S CONSTERNATION

After a good deal of deliberation, it appears the Committee upheld the latter view and handed over the trophy to the City. This naturally created great consternation in the Vincent's camp. They felt—very rightly too— that they had been deprived of the legitimate honours by a 'snag' which had no basis of law or equity. The fair sex being involved in the case there must have been plenty of language marshalled from either side. Even though the issue has been decided finally by the local authorities, it is being discussed in all the Women's hockey circles over and over again with great gusto. Everybody is anxious to have an authoritative ruling on the point.

A CASE OF INJUSTICE

To me it appears to be a clear case of injustice to the Vincent Club. I do not know under what rule or law the Tournament Committee gave their decision in favour of the City. I shall be very grateful—and I am sure the public will also associate with me—if they will quote the chapter and verse for our enlightenment. This is not likely to be a solitary instance in the game of hockey. Similar occasions may arise in the future. If the point is thrashed out once for all to the satisfaction of the public there will be no cause for complaint in the years to come. So let the B.P.H.A. take up the question and seek the final verdict of the Indian of the International Federation on it.

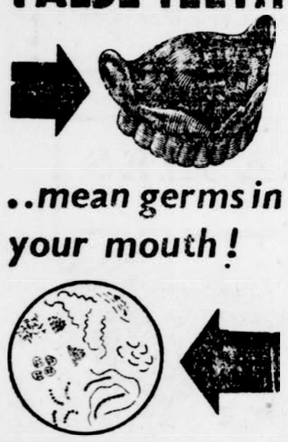
ENGLISH FOOTBALL LEAGUE SYSTEM

As far as I am aware, the goal average is worked out in the following manner:—First of all, the number of goals scored against is deducted from the goals in favour and then the average is found by dividing the remainder by the number of games played. The side which shows the better average wins. In case, both the sides have more goals scored against them than they have registered in their favour, then the lesser number should be subtracted from the greater. Whoever has a smaller average of goals recorded against it, gains the verdict. If the credit balance is equal on both sides, then the goals scored against have the preference. The team, which has lesser number of goals against wins. A glance at the English Football League Tables will convince anyone that the system I have propounded above is the correct one.

MORE SATISFACTORY METHOD

In any case the method of deciding a Championship on the goal-average is always unsatisfactory. Consequently the I.F.A. has ruled that if there be a tie for the first place in the Calcutta Football League the issue should be decided on the knock-out system. If the Tournament Committee had made a similar decision, it would have been satisfactory to all the parties concerned. This was all the more necessary because there has been a keen rivalry between these two teams for a long time. The depth of it may be gauged from the fact that they have met five times during the season and only once the City has succeeded. It would therefore be in the best interests of Women's Hockey in Bombay to lay down the law that the Championship will always be decided on a clear margin of points or a knock-out.

STAINED FALSE TEETH



..mean germs in your mouth!

Stained, insanitary dentures are a breeding ground for germs—it is estimated that over 80% of germs enter the human system through the mouth. Don't give infectious germs a foothold in your mouth—keep your plates both stain-free and germ-free with 'Steradent.'

'Steradent' is the new, scientific cleanser for false teeth. The Dental Profession has given it the highest endorsement—over 10,000 Dentists recommend it. 'Steradent' is harmless, quick and economical. Just shake a little 'Steradent' powder in a glass of warm water. Stir well. Leave your false teeth, plates and bridges in it while you dress or for overnight. Every stain vanishes, including blackest tobacco stains of long standing. The wholesome, flesh-pink colour of your plates is restored. Dull, dingy, discoloured teeth regain their clean, lustrous, life-like appearance. Your plates feel smooth, cool and comfortable—just like new, and there is no unpleasant 'disinfectant' taste.

Brushing is quite unnecessary. 'Steradent' is much more efficient and reaches crevices never touched by any brush. Moreover it sterilises your dentures with a pleasant, harmless, but powerful purifying agent.

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Steradent
CLEANS & STERILISES FALSE TEETH

RAILWAY TIME-TABLE

G. I. P. Railway

(IN FORCE FROM APRIL 1, 1939)

Arrivals at and Departures from Victoria Terminus.

	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Madras Mail	6 00	22 10
Peshawar Lucknow (Express)	6 15	23 00
Calcutta Mail (Nagpur)	7 51	17 10
Calcutta Mail (Howrah)	9 15	20 15
Madras Express	10 15	14 50
Poona Mail	10 50	17 30
Punjab Mail	11 40	18 15
Nagpur Express	14 5	21 25
Poona Fast (Pass.)	16 50	11 50
Poona Express	19 32	8 05
Allahabad Express	20 25	7 00
*Deccan Queen	10 25	17 15
	Mon.	Fri.

*Will not run until after end of April 1939, except before and after important holidays.

B. B. & C. I. Railway

Time-table in force from April 1, 1939.

Arrivals at and Departures from Bombay Central.

	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Ahmedabad Passenger	5 35	13 50
Delhi Express	6 00	22 15
Gujarat Mail	6 45	22 00
Kathiawar Mail	7 25	21 30
Frontier Mail	8 15	21 15
	Mon	(Sat)
*The Flying Ranee, Surat	9 48	15 10
The Flying Ranee, Surat	10 58	18 05
Ahmedabad Passenger	14 15	22 30
Kathiawar Express	18 45	8 45
Baroda Passenger	20 33	9 25

*If Monday is a Bank Holiday, this train will run on Tuesday.

ARRIVALS AT BALLARD PIER

	Arr.
Frontier Mail (On Saturdays only for Homeward Passengers)	8 40

AIR SERVICES

The following air mail time table is in force in Bombay:

London—Bombay (Juhu)

Planes call at Karachi, Bhuj and Ahmedabad.

Arrivals at Juhu: Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday at 1 p.m.

Delivery: Monday (two deliveries) 8 a.m. and 3-30 p.m. Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday 3-30 p.m.

Bombay (Juhu)—London

Planes call at Ahmedabad, Bhuj and Karachi.

Latest hours of posting at the G.P.O.:—Sunday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday 7-30 a.m. Departures from Juhu 10-15 a.m.

Bombay (Juhu)—Colombo

Planes call at Hyderabad, Madras and Trichinopoly.

Latest hours of posting at the G.P.O.: Sunday, Monday, Tuesday Wednesday and Thursday 11-30 a.m.

Departure from Juhu: Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday 7-45 a.m.

Arrivals:—Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday 6-15 p.m.

Bombay—Trivandrum—Travancore

Planes call at Goa, Cannanore and Trivandrum.

Departures from Juhu: Monday 8 a.m.

Arrivals at Juhu: Wednesday, 3-15 p.m.

Bombay—Poona—Kolhapur

Departures from Juhu: Monday, and Saturday at 7-30 a.m.

Arrivals at Juhu:—Monday and Saturday at 6 p.m.

Colombo—Bombay (Juhu)

Arrivals at Juhu Sunday Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday, 9-45 a.m. Delivery: Sunday 12-30 p.m. Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday 1 p.m.

Bombay (via Calcutta)—Singapore and Australia

Latest hour of posting:—Monday, Tuesday and Saturday 6-30 p.m.

Australia—Bombay (via Calcutta)

Delivery Tuesday Wednesday and Saturday 6-30 p.m.

Bombay (via Calcutta)—Hongkong China and Japan

Latest hour of posting: Tuesday and Saturday 6-30 p.m.

Hongkong—Bombay (via Calcutta)

Delivery: Tuesday and Saturday 1 p.m.

Bombay (Juhu)—Delhi

Planes call at Indore, Bhopal and Gwalior.

Departures from Juhu: Monday and Thursday, 6-30 a.m.

Arrivals at Juhu: Sunday and Tuesday 1-55 p.m.

Bombay—Kathiawar

Planes call at Bhavnagar, Rajkot Jamnagar and Porebunder.

Departures from Juhu: Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday at 7-15 a.m.

Arrivals: Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday 10-45 a.m.

SCANDALOUS AND OUT-OF-DATE

Britain's Colonial Policy Denounced

(From Our Own Correspondent)

LONDON, June 2.

At the Labour Party Conference at Southport yesterday Mr. R. W. Sorenson, M.P., of West Leyton, moved a resolution on Imperial and Colonial policy which denounced "the out-of-date doctrines of exploitation which have so so often led to conflict in the past" and expressed the conviction "that the time has come for bold measures of progress in self-government and social advance both within the British Empire and in the other colonial areas of the world". The resolution particularly condemned "the scandalous conditions recently shown to exist in the West Indies". It also declared that "on no conditions should any colonial peoples be handed over to the merciless rule of Fascist dictators."

Mr. J. Lamming, of Hendon, who seconded, said he would like some arrangement to be made to call a conference of the Labour movement of the whole colonial empire to consider this question.

Mr. C. Meredith, of the University Labour Federation, moved an amendment expressing dissatisfaction with the mandatory system as a solution of our colonial problems.

Mr. Lester Hutchinson, of Rusholme, seconded the amendment. He said the term mandate was the least and most polite term for colony. Events had shown that there was no difference whatever between a colony and a mandated territory. We could not get Socialism in our own nation unless we got the full co-operation on a basis of equality with the rest of the Empire. We ought to convert the British Empire into a commonwealth of free self-governing units.

Mr. Philip Noel-Baker, M.P., on behalf of the executive committee, accepted the West Leyton resolution. The committee welcomed the suggestion of a conference of colonial people in the sense that it would consider how best it could be arranged, and was sure that the trade unions of this country would help the primitive peoples in the West Indies and elsewhere to build up a trade union movement of their own. But the executive committee, he said, could not agree that an extension of the mandatory system would be a step in the wrong direction. In practice the mandates had proved to be supremely better than the old colonial system, and had brought us in the last twenty years a raising of the standard of colonial government that could not have been hoped for in so short a time without the system.

So far as the system concerned Palestine, he believed that Mr. Malcolm MacDonald, when he went to Geneva, would find it, even in this moment of confusion, to be one of the most living parts of the League of Nations.

The amendment was defeated, and the resolution carried by a large majority.

Law Committee

The leader of the Congress Assembly Party, Central Provinces and Berar has constituted a Law Committee, with the Law Minister, as Chairman, 8 members, and Mr. V. R. Kalappa as Secretary, to examine all the legislative measures which will be introduced and considered at the next session of the Provincial Legislative Assembly.

To End Corruption In Congress

There Is No Ready-Made Prescription, Says Pattabhi

COIMBATORE, (By Mail).

Dr. Pattabhi Seetharamayya has issued a statement with regard to the question of the removal of corruption from the Congress in the course of which he says:—

There is a feeling of general disappointment, I note over the recommendations which are made by the Sub-Committee for the removal of corruption from the Congress.

The trouble, however, with corruption is that there is no ready-made prescription or patent for it. Where in the world is there an organisation, particularly a political organisation, the leaders of which have admitted corruption and sought to remedy it? But the Congress is so zealous of its reputation that even a suspicion is apt to arrest attention. That is why this very keen self-recrimination is considered really the best anti-dote to the virus of corruption.

WHERE CORRUPTION LIES

Apart from this there are certain remedies which may advantageously be applied on the supposition that corruption is limited to certain facts, places and men. If all people are corrupt in the Congress, then there is no remedy but to bury it seven fathoms deep and subject it to purification by mother earth. Where does corruption lie? Verily for those who seek office and capture power. To-day the fouranna membership is the seed for Prime Ministership, for the Presidentship of a District Board or a Municipal Council through the executive of the Congress taluk, district and provincial organisations. If we can localise the seeds of corruption, we may trace them more to the desire to be on the District and Taluk Congress Committees and to that extent it consists in enlisting the required quota of members.

FALSE MEMBERSHIP

False membership consists of two kinds: enlisting wrong persons as members and bringing wrong members to the polls. The first reaction to such enlistment was a kind of helplessness. But after two or three year's duration, the Congress has begun to react for purification seriously. Let every member attend an office and register himself as a member by signing or puting his mark in the presence of the officer. The question may well be asked whether the officer himself is not the corruptor. For that we can attach an inspecting staff who will make surprising visits during the time of registration. After all purification is only corruption one step removed even as scientific investigation is ignorance one step removed. Public opinion when kindled and kept alive and made keen on detection and prevention of corruption goes a great way in minimising it. The fear of inspection is the next best remedy.

THREE YEARS' RULE

The three years' rule for candidates is also a healthy check, though there may be difficulties in administering it. It is hoped that the officers have the three years' list with them. Some suggest two years. But two years will validate corruption. For it commenced only two years back with the acceptance of office. The election to the A.I.C.C. has been a subject of great concern. There are very good reasons for proportional representation on a single transferable vote, but the different minorities for whom it was intended have never come.—United Press.

Dandekar-Bapat Wedding

(From Our Correspondent)

POONA, June 12

Hon. Mr. L. M. Patil, Minister for Local Self-Government, was one of the three signatories who attested witnesses to a marriage which was registered under the Civil Marriage Act the other day.

The bride was Miss Indumati Bapat, B. A., the bridegroom being Dr. R. N. Dandekar, M. A., Ph., D., professor of Sanskrit in Fergusson College. Hon. Mr. Patil was a colleague of Dr. Dandekar in his college days at the Deccan College.

It is understood that Swami Govindanand and about ten other Congressmen from Sind will attend the All-India "Forward Bloc" Radical Conference to be held in Bombay

LEN HARVEY TO MEET JOCK McAVOY

In 15-Round Light-Heavy-Weight Title Contest

LONDON, June 12.

Len Harvey fights Jock McAvoy for the world's light-heavy-weight championship, in open air, at White City, on July 10, over 15 rounds.

In the same programme Jack-Doyle opposes Eddie Phillips over 10 rounds.—Reuter's Special.

FRENCH LAWN TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIPS

PARIS, June 11.

In the French Lawn Tennis Championships, Womens Quarter Finals, Madame Mathieu (France) beat Mademoiselle Weivers (Luxembourg) 6-3, 6-3.

Mademoiselle Jedrzejowska (Poland) beat Madame Halff (France) 4-6, 6-2, 6-4.

Mademoiselle Pannetier (France) beat Miss Hardwick (Britain) 7-5, 6-4.

Madame Lebailly (France) beat Mrs. Fabyan (America) 6-1, 6-1.—Reuter.

THE HUNT CUP

LONDON, June 13.

The following are the Hunt Cup amended Probables:—

Golden Sovereign is scratched.

Weston, rides Galsonia.

Cliff Richards rides Quartier Maitre.

Gilbert rides Rose Town.—Reuter.

Hunt Cup Probables

LONDON, June 13.

The following are Hunt Cup probables and alterations: Jones Rides Zoltan; Maher, Mickiebulger; Richardson, Belami: Mullins, Rosetown.

Omit Bluestar, Chelseareach, Flyingstar and Husson.—Reuter.

Sedition Cases Against Messrs. Lohia And Batlivala

CALCUTTA, June 13.

Two separate charges of sedition were framed against Mr. S. Batliwala and Dr. Rammanohar Lohia, prominent Socialists, by the Chief Presidency Magistrate to-day for respective speeches made on April 5 in English at the University Institute Hall on "India and the coming war".

Mr. Batliwala pleaded not guilty and was defended by a lawyer while Dr. Lohia was not defended.

Asked by the Court Dr. Lohia said that he did not accept the law of sedition, nor did he understand it. So he was unable to enter into any plea.

Both the cases adjourned till June 16.—United Press.

South Lancs 'D' Remain Unbeaten

Y. M. C. A. Put Up Great Fight In Senior League

The Cooperage pitch was very little worse for Tuesday's rain, though patches here and there were slippery, but this did not upset the South Lancashire "D" string or their civilian opponents, the Y.M.C.A., when they clashed in their Harwood League fixture. Throughout the hour the exchanges were fast and interesting but the military side nearly always appeared more dangerous. Yet, some felt that the Y.M.C.A.'s failure in a match, where they lost by the odd goal in five, was chiefly due to their poor defence. Almeida did nothing right and Lynn was never safe. All the work of keeping a hustling forward line out fell on Pope, which was too much for him. It is true the Y.M.C.A. defence failed them and forwards made up much for this weakness, though all the brilliance of attack generally came from the three centre men. Butchi being the star. The first point his side earned will long be remembered, here Butchi scored a capital goal.

The South Lancs were the better side, despite other opinions. They relied on first time shots and brainy quick passing. There was perfect understanding, which did a lot. Henderson and Foster played excellently at back and Warnock was capable in goal. Off the forwards Whittaker showed up and Conway though he made some shooting errors played skilfully.

THE GAME

The Y.M.C.A. were first to put in an effort, here M. Jesudian put it over. In the next two minutes Warnock in the South Lancs goal was called upon to save twice, one interception was really good, a difficult shot from Butchi being fielded. The Y.M.C.A. were the better side in the first eight minutes, yet, the soldiers at this juncture went ahead, Whittaker scoring. This goal should not have been, if Almeida had acted with more thought, which incidentally made Lynn also blunder. Play levelled up and both defences had to contend with dangerous raids. Butchi half way through the period made the Y.M.C.A. supporters come to their feet, he received a nice forward pass from D. Alexander and sprinted past the South Lancs' backs and sent in a ground shot, which, however, just went the wrong side of the upright. Butchi should have gone further up and just pushed the ball past Warnock. The military side troubled the Y.M.C.A. for a spell, and it was now that a distinct weakness was apparent in the civil team's defence department. Almeida was at sea and Pope was finding a one back game stiff. The Y.M.C.A. went over and D. Alexander and then M. Jesudian missed chances. In the two minutes preceding half-time the South Lancs. were in their opponents' area.

Mid-field football marked the early minutes of the second half. "D" Company then got moving a pretty movement between Conway and Terry got the better of the defenders, and Terry with an accurate shot raised the Regiment's score to two. The Y. M. C. A. were solely concerned in defending for a while. Eventually pressure was relieved. A run down on the left by Sweeney and a beautiful pass resulted in one of the finest goals seen, Butchi literally diving at a fairly low moving ball, his head connected and the ball was in the net. Excitement climbed high and the stands volumes of loud vocal support. The game was a real struggle now onwards, the military aiming at making the issue safe and the Y. M. C. A. striving to get on terms. And as things were going, the equaliser was expected by all at any moment. This was not to be. The South Lancs. 9 minutes from the close transferred play—a corner kick—a nice send in—the ball came to the unmarked Conway, who snapped it in. The Y. M. C. A. were not undaunted and they went all out. These efforts bore fruit, a spectacular break through by Balan, saw this brilliant forward reduce the lead. In the next minute the final whistle was heard and the South Lancs. kept their unbeaten record.

Result:—

SOUTH LANCASHIRE REGIMENT "D" ..... 3 goals.
Y. M. C. A. ..... 2 goals.

Teams:—

SOUTH LANCASHIRE REGIMENT "D" COY.:—Warnock; Henderson and Foster, Wilbraham, Hennin and Vernon; Paget, Robson, Whittaker, Terry and Conway.

Y. M. C. A.:—Lynn; Pope and Almeida; Salim, D. Alexander and Mulleneaux; Sweaney, M. Jesudian, Balan, Butchi and Glewis.

TO-DAY'S GAME.

South Kanara v. 14th Heavy Battery, R. A., Cooperage, 6 p.m.

He Has One Foot In Berlin And Another In 18th Century

Manifold Humiliations At Hands Of Hitler Have Not Taught Chamberlain Anything, Says Noel-Baker

LONDON, May 31.

The Socialist Party's secret communications with anti-Nazis in Germany were described by Mr. Noel-Baker, M.P. for Derby, at the party conference at Southport yesterday.

He said: "We write messages for the secret German Press which circulates in Hitler's country. We are trying to make it clear to the German people that we do not want to encircle them, but only to encircle aggression. Somehow some day we have got to stand against aggression".

Opening the debate on international affairs and conscription, Mr. Baker said:

"Mr. Chamberlain is still hankering after more appeasement and tutionally incapable of understand the principle of the League".

"FOOT IN BERLIN"

All his manifold humiliations at the hands of Hitler have not taught him. He still has one foot in the 18th century and the other in Berlin".

Mr. Ernest Bevin, general secretary, Transport and General Workers, said that one of the greatest contributory factors to world disaster had been Britain's financial policy. The bankers were the principal people who wanted appeasement for Germany, but they did not want justice for Germany, which was quite a different thing.

He urged that Britain should be willing to limit her sovereignty more and more, and build up a great commonwealth of which the U. S. A could be a partner, at least economically.

Mr. W. Mellor, of Stockport, said: "We are becoming entangled in a mess of capitalist intrigue. "We may find ourselves shortly, as we were in 1914, fighting as we believe, for democracy, liberty and freedom, but really for Egypt, Irak and oil

"If this movement once gets involved in conscription and National Service—democracy and the hopes of peace, freedom and Socialism, which depend on us, will vanish in a generation".

After rejecting the amendment on conscription the conference carried by 2,363,000 to 55,000 the orginal resolution on foreign affairs which expressed deep concern at the prolonged delay in concluding a pact with France and Russia, and condemning the "shameful record" of the Government.

A resolution condemning the Government's White Paper policy on Palestine was carried by an overwhelming majority. Only two delegates voted against.

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LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Jeth Vad 12, 1795
Muslim: Rabi-ul-Akhar 25, 1358
Parsi: Deh 12, 1338
Highitide: 9-42 21-46
Lowtide: 2-57 15-29
Sunrise: 6h 1m
Sunset: 7h 17m
Municipal Corporation, 3-45 p.m.
First LL.B. Examination results (old and new), University Building, 2 p.m.
Municipal Schools Committee, 4-49 p.m.

Thursday, June 15.

Municipal Corporation, 3-45 p.m.
University Senate 2 p.m

Friday, June 16.

University Senate, 2 p.m

Saturday, June 17.

S. S. 'Cathay' with mails sails at 1 p.m.
Second LL.B. Examination Results, University Buildings, 2 p.m.

DR. I. K. THAKORE FOR SENATE

Mr. Indraprasad Krishnalal Thakore is a candidate for election to the Bombay University Senate which is to be held between June 26 and July 11.

PROHIBITION PROGRAMME

The lorries fitted with loud speakers by the Prohibition Propaganda Board will move in the 'E' Division, in charge of Mr. S. G. Athavle to-day (Wednesday.)

NAGPADA NEIGHBOURHOOD HOUSE

Mr. R. F. Walsh of the European Progressive Group will deliver a public lecture on "The Irish Republican Army and its present activities in England" to-day (Wednesday) at 6-30 p.m.

SHETH DALMIA WELCOMED BY PROGRESSIVE GROUP

Sheth Ramkrishna Dalmia, the Industrial Magnate of Bombay was the guest of the Standing Committee of the Indian Progressive Group at the Greens' Hotel yesterday, when Sheth Dalmia gave an informal talk on Industrial problems in India.

STATES' PEOPLE'S CONFERENCE STANDING COMMITTEE

The meeting of the Standing Committee of the All-India States' People's Conference convened on 17th instant, has been cancelled as the date was unsuitable to some members. It will now meet on 22nd June at 5 p.m. in the office of the Conference at 138, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

TAILORS PROCESSION AND MEETING

To-day (Wednesday) at 9 p.m. a meeting of the Bombay Tailors will be held in Neighbourhood House, Old Parsi Statue. Before the meeting a procession will start from Apollo Bunder at 8 p.m. and proceed to Neighbourhood House where the meeting will take place.

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SWORDPLAY! HORSEPLAY! SONGS!
DON AMECHE and THE RITZ BROTHERS
in
A Musical Comedy Version of ALEXANDRE DUMAS'
THE THREE MUSKETEERS
BRAND NEW FILM never SHOWN BEFORE!

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

EROS—"3 Smart Girls Grow Up" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"Dark Victory" Daily at 1, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"The Three Musketeers" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Lazi-Didi" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
CAPITOL—"Mother India" Daily at 4-15, 7-30 and 10 p.m.
NEW EMPIRE—"Dodge City" Daily at 4, 6-55 and 10 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"A Battle of Brandy" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m
WEST END—"The Kick" Daily at 4-15, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
SUPER—"Leather Face" Daily at 4-45, 7-30 and 10 p.m.
MINERVA—"Premsagar" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"The Mill" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Maya Bazar" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
PLAZA—"Ladies Only" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.

B. E. S. T. APPRENTICES' LECTURE

Mr. K. G. Subramaniam of the International General Electric Co. (India) Ltd., will give a talk on "Relay Practice" for the control of switcher to-day (Wednesday) at 5-15 p.m. in the Conference Hall of Electric House, Bombay. The lecture is open to engineers and others interested in the subject.

AIR SERVICES OF INDIA

3001 passengers travelled by the Planes of Air Services of India, Ltd., on our Bombay-Kathiawar Services during the month of May 1939 as against 156 during the corresponding month of May 1938. Total freight carried during the month of May 1939 including mails, parcels and newspapers was about 11,669 lbs.

9 passengers travelled by the Bombay-Poona-Kolhapur Services during the month of May 1939.

The Company undertook 6 charter flights during the month:—

2 Bhuj-Jamnagar, Bombay-Rajkot, Bombay-Bhavnagar, Jamnagar-Bhuj and Jamnagar to Mithapur.

POSTAL NOTICES

Registered and unregistered packet mails and superscribed registered and unregistered letters and postcards for Mauritius and all correspondence for Reunion per extra s.s. 'Sibajak' via Madura, Colombo and Batavia will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 3 p.m. on Saturday, the 17th and 9 a.m. on Sunday, the 18th instant respectively.

As the East Gulf mail steamer s.s. 'Vita' is now due to sail on 16-6-39 after the arrival of English mail steamer s.s. 'Moolton' which is expected to arrive in Bombay on 16-6-39 at 6 a.m. the following will be the latest hour of posting of correspondence and parcels at the Bombay G. P. O. for the offices in Iraq, Iran and Persian Gulf.

Unregistered correspondence upto 6-30 p.m. on 15-6-39

Registered correspondence upto 5 p.m. on 15-6-39

Parcels correspondence upto 5 p.m. on 15-6-39

The latest hour of posting in the Town Sub Offices will be notified by those offices, and it will be so regulated as to ensure the receipt of the postings in the Bombay G. P. O in time to be included in the last despatch from that office.

A New Education Society

Mr. M. G. Chitanavis M.L.A. of Nagpur presided over the meeting of some of the elite of Bombay on Sunday at his residence. They considered the desirability of taking over the Dadar Middle School, and resolved to form themselves into a new education society which could place it on better footing. A small committee was appointed to frame rules. The persons selected were Mr. A. R. Vaidya, B.A., LL.B., Mr. N. J. Ranadive and Dr. S. V. Pradhan. Mr. V. G. Tamhane, M.A., LL.B., and Mr. B. D. Donde, B.A., LL.B., were appointed provisional secretaries to do the necessary work for the society.

Radical Conference Programme

The Secretary, Bombay Provincial League of Radical Congressman writes:

The inaugural Conference of the Bombay League of Radical Congressmen will be held on 17th and 18th June, 1939, at the Peoples' Jinnah Hall, under the presidentship of Com. Bhupendra Nath Sanyal ex-Kakori prisoner and a member of the A. I. C. C. from U. P. The following is the programme of the Conference:—

Saturday, 17th June 1939:—

(1) Reception to the President elect at Dadar station, who will be arriving there by the Frontier Mail at 8-15 a.m.

(2) Private Conference open only to the members of the Bombay and Bombay Suburban League of Radical Congressmen 8 p.m. to 12 p.m at the Servants of India Society's Hall.

Sunday, 18th June 1939: —

(1) 2nd Session of the private conference from 12 a.m. to 4 p.m. at the same place.

(2) Public rally at the Jinnah Hall from 5 p.m. onwards when the President elect and other important members of the League will address the rally and resolutions passed at the Private Conference will be explained.

All the Radical Congressmen from Bombay and Suburbs are requested to attend the Conference.

Wanted Volunteers For Forward Conference

Mr. K. F. Nariman writes inviting educated youths to serve as volunteers for the forthcoming All-India Forward Bloc Conference. He wants them to apply to the Congress Forward Bloc Office, 2nd Floor, Court House, opposite St. Xavier's High School, Carnac Road, Bombay.

RADICAL CONGRESSMEN'S LEAGUE

Inaugural Conference Will Be Held At Poona On June 27

BOMBAY, June 13.

Mr. V. B. Karnik, Secretary of the Co-ordination Committee of the All-India League of Radical Congressmen, announces that the inaugural conference of the League will be held at Poona on June 27 and 28, under the presidentship of Mr. M. N. Roy.

Mr Subhas Chandra Bose has been invited to open the conference.

A large number of members of the League will attend the conference.—United Press.

WHEN BOMBAY RADICALS MEET

BOMBAY, June 13.

The inaugural conference of the Bombay League of Radical Congressmen will be held on June 17 and 18 at the Peoples' Jinnah Hall. Mr. Bhupendra Nath Sanyal, ex-Kakori prisoner and a member of the All-India Congress Committee, will preside.

The President-elect, who is arriving by the Frontier Mail on June 17, will be given a reception at Dadar Station. In the evening a private conference will be held at the Servants of India Society's hall. The conference will be open to members of the Bombay and Bombay Suburban League of Radical Congressmen only.

On June 18, besides the second session of the private conference at the same place, there will be a public rally at the Jinnah Hall in the evening. The President-elect and prominent members of the League will address the rally and resolutions passed at the private conference will be explained.—United Press.

CO-OPERATIVE EXAMINATIONS

Bombay Provincial Co-operative Institute, Central Education Board.

The following are results of the Co-operative Examinations held in the month of November 1938:—

1. Co-operative Secretaries' Examination:—

Out of the 125 candidates that appeared for the Co-op. Secretaries' Examination, the following 22 have been declared successful.)

Ahmednagar Centre:—
Karpe, Bhikaji Ramchandra (I Class)
Jorvekar, Punja Sakharam (II Class).
Islampur Centre:—II Class.
Patil, Kalgonda Appa.
Pass Class:—
Amrale, Shrinati Ganapati
Anndhakar, Baburao Dattatraya.
Hasabnis, Ramchandra Vishnu
Khot, Dhondiram Gopal.

"The ravages of drink are greater than those of war, pestilence, and famine combined."
—GLADSTONE.

Khot, Ganapati Parvata.
Kulkarni, Jagannath Anant.
Potadar, Dattatraya Vithal.
Shinde, Maruti Pandurang.
Satana Centre:—II Class.
Nikan, Maruti Gangaram.
Pass Class.
Kulkarni, Nanaji Annaji.
Patil, Daulat Shankar
Patil, Krishna Sahadu.
Sonavane, Chindhu Tanaji.
Thoke, Shripat Nathu.
Belgaum Centre:—II Class.
Halagatti, Shivalingappa Nijalingappa
Pass Class:
Ghivare, Mallappa Channappa.
Kabbur, Dattatraya Vithal.
Kulkarni, Dattatraya Chidambar.
Surat Centre:—Pass Class.
Shroff, Chandravadan B.
II. Urban Bank Secretaries' Examination.

Both the candidates that appeared for this examination, have failed.

A. I. Muslim League Working Committee

BOMBAY, June 13.

It is announced that the Working Committee of the All-India Muslim League will meet in Bombay on July 2.—A. P.

'Plane Not Yet Rescued

CALCUTTA, June 13.

Further enquiries regarding the centurian sea 'plane of the Imperial Airways which met with a disaster last evening show salvage operations started this morning, but the 'plane has not been rescued so far, nor any more mail bags recovered.

The injured passengers and crew who were admitted to the Presidency Hospital, are reported to be progressing.—United Press.

MUSLIM PUBLIC MEETING

In connection with the "Bhavnagar Day" a Muslim public meeting will be held at Beg Mahomed Baug to-day (Wednesday) at 9 p.m. (S.T.) when **Maulana Fazlul Huq will preside.**

Dr. M. J. Parmanand, M. D. (Bom.), who has been appointed as Professor of Bacteriology, G. M. College, and Bacteriologist, J. J. Group of Hospitals, Bombay. He is also Hon. Physician and Pathologist at the Adams-Wylie Hospital.

ANDAMANS SHELL FISHERY

Potential Source Of Wealth: New Industrial Possibilities

Indications of a new industry, the possibilities of which yet remain to be exploited by India, are given by the Zoological Survey of India, as a result of investigations lately concluded on the shell fishery of the Andamans and Nicobar Islands.

Round these reef-bound islands of the Bay of Bengal, there occur beds of two large species of marine snails, the Top-Shell and the Turban-Shell of commerce, known to zoologists for many years as 'Trochus niloticus' and 'Turbo marmoratus' from the neighbouring seas in the Indo-Pacific region. The shells of the snails, as well as those of the pearl-oysters and similar animals, are largely used in China, Japan, the Philippines and other parts of the world for inlaying and other forms of ornamental work and in the manufacture of buttons, studs and tooth powder, etc. The best grades of shells are sold at Rs. 600|- to Rs. 800|- per ton in the Singapore shell market. Between 1930 and 1937, the shells fished under licence in the Andamans and Nicobar areas exceeded 1,200 tons, valued at Rs. 8,50,000.

JAPANESE FISHERY COMPANIES

The discovery of the Top and Turban Shells in the Andamans and Nicobars, India owes to the enterprising Japanese Fishery Companies of Singapore, who having exhausted this source of wealth in the seas around the Pacific Islands, turned their attention further afield to the Indian Ocean. The local authorities in the Andamans came to realize the commercial value of these snails, when they found that the 20 and odd unauthorised Japanese fishing vessels which they rounded up on their coats, had sailed over 800 miles across the Bay from Singapore to collect and transport these shells to that city, which is one of the biggest markets in the East for the animal products of the sea.

Fishing was allowed under licence and the Japanese Fishing Companies started operations in the Andaman and Nicobar territorial waters, giving royalties amounting to 10 per cent. of the market value of the shells collected.

FINDINGS

A detailed account is given of the fishery investigations by the Zoological Survey of India at Port Blair, of the genesis and decline of the shell-fishery, of the results of the fishery in successive years, of the control measures based on observed facts, of the growth and breeding habits of the shell fish concerned recommended by the Survey with a view to check the decline of the fishery and of the results of similar shell-fisheries in other parts of the world.

As a commercial proposition, the shell-fishery has suffered a set-back mainly as a result of excessive fishing in the earlier period, both by the licensed and the unlicensed Japanese fishermen of Singapore, which has considerably thinned out of the shell population of the sea. The indiscriminate removal of all shells, whether young or in the breeding stage, has likewise been the cause of the decline of the shell population, for had they been left in the sea as required by the regulations, they would in time have reached sexual maturity and bred and rehabilitated the shell population on the reefs.

NO ALCOHOL IN NIRA

Laboratory Experiments On Its Nutritive Value

Mr. Gajanan Naik, Supervisor, Gen. Department, A. I. V. I. A., Wardha, writes:—

Some misleading accounts of Nira are being presented to the public by parties associated with propaganda against the prohibition policy of the Congress Government. There is ample evidence to prove that the Nira is nutritious non-intoxicant beverage.

The sweet juice obtained from a palm tree is called Nira. The word is derived from the Sanskrit term "Nir" meaning water. The sweet juice of the palm is colourless, transparent and harmless like water. So it is appropriately called 'Nira'.

There are four varieties of the palm in India, which yield 'Nira'—the cocoanut palm (Marathi: Mad, Gujarati: Nariyel); the fan palm or palmyra (Marathi, Gujarati: Tad); the Date-palm (Marathi: Shindi; Gujarati: Khajuri); the Sago palm (Marathi: Bherli or Surmad).

METHOD OF OBTAINING 'NIRA'

There is no difference in the method of making the operations on the palm for obtaining Nira and the method followed for getting juice from the palms for coverting it into toddy, which is intoxicative. The fact must be borne in mind that the juice extracted from any of the above-mentioned palms is always sweet when the palms are tapped either for using it as a non-intoxicant beverage, Nira, or an intoxicative drink, toddy. Nira is obtained from the spathes of the cocoanut and sago palms, from the spathes and also the fruits of the palmyra, and from the trunk of the date palm. The method of making cuts on the spathes or the fruit or the trunk as the case may be, is called tapping. The difference lies only in the treatment of the pots which are attached to the palms. In case one desires to have the natural non-intoxicant sweet juice of the palm (Nira), the juice collecting pots must be washed and thoroughly sterilised daily, besides coating them internally with a paste of lime just before they are attached to the spathes. In such treated pots the Nira will remain in its natural form even if it is collected during the day or in cloudy and sultry weather. The lime mixed with the Nira can be removed easily by decanting or filtering it. There is no necessity whatsoever to use fresh pots every time. The same pots, if treated as aforesaid, can be used till they last.

NIRA AND ALCOHOL

Age old experience as well as recent experiments prove that Nira contains no intoxicating ingredient. The following analysis of Nira of the cocoanut palm and its comparison with the sugarcane juice will be found much educative. The analysis was done by the Nutrition Laboratories of the Indian Research Fund Association at Coonur.

Ingredients.	Nira	Sugar-cane juice.
(1) Moisture	84.72 p.c.	75.9 p.c.
(2) Protein	0.10 ,,	1.4 ,,
(3) Fat	0.17 ,,	0.6 ,,
(4) Mineral watter	0.66 ,,	0.3 ,,
(5) Carbo-hydrates	14.35 ,,	21.8 ,,

The following analysis of the Nira of the palmyra is furnished by the Agricultural Chemist to the Madras Government:—

Water from 82 to 85 p.c.
Sucrose from 13 to 16 p.c.
Glucose from 0.1 to 0.4 p.c.

DATE-PALM NIRA AND SUGAR-CANE JUICE

(Analysis by Syt. Annett, Government Agricultural Chemist, in a Memoir of the Department of Agriculture in India (Chemical Series, Vol. V, No. 3, September 1918):—

Contents.	Date-palm Nira	Sugar-cane Juice.
(1) Sucrose	10.62 p.c.	18.28 p.c.
(2) Reducing sugar	0.96 ,,	0.76 ,,
(3) Ash	0.24 ,,	....
(4) Albuminoids	0.30 ,,	0.62 ,,
(5) $Cl_2Na_2O_3$	0.65 ,,	....
(6) Water	87.20 ,,	79.35 ,,
(7) Undetermined	0.63 ,,	0.99 ,,

NIRA AND NUTRITION

The foregoing analysis show that Nira contains less sucrose than the sugar-cane juice. Ho it helps to cool the system. Moreover, the Nira contains Vitamins B and B (1), which are much useful for health. The analysis of the mineral matter in Nira done by the Nutrition Laboratories of Coonur indicate that it contains the important minerals as under:—

(1) Calcium	0.149
(2) Phosphorous	0.011
(3) Iron	0.76

It was experienced at Shegaon (Wardha, C. P.) that the students who were drinking Nira regularly for a month had increased in weight appreciably. At the same centre, a cow was found to yield more milk when Nira given to her for some days. Some people are prone to believe that Nira is useful only as a medicine. Nira has manifold medicinal properties no doubt, but as an article of human diet it is of immense importance.

SOME QUESTIONS TO THE ANTI-PROHIBITIONISTS

Answer these questions honestly, and see if your conscience will permit you to remain inactive:—

Would you want to die in the bar room?
Would you want to see your mother in the bar?
Would you want to meet your wife in the bar?
Would you want your daughter to frequent the bar?
Would you advise your son to spend his leisure time in the bar?
Would you want a bar operated next door to your home?
Would you point to the bar as one of the good institutions of your town
Would you make companions of those who hang out at the bar?
Would you place the bar on the same equality with the grocery, the dry goods store, and the meat market?
Would you consider it an honour to be known as a bar patron?
Would it add to your standing in your town to be known as a bar sympathiser?

If you answer these questions in the affirmative, there is no reason why you should oppose the bar?

If you answer them in the negative, then as a good citizen you should join the forces moving forward to the abolition of the bar.

BIG KHADI CENTRE FOR BALAKOT

ABBOTTABAD, June 12.

Miss Mira Ben has returned to Abbottabad from Balakot on the fringe of the distant Kagan valley where she went in connection with the proposed scheme of opening a big khadi-wool centre.

She is in communication, it is understood, with Mahatma Gandhi and the A. I. S. A. Council in connection with the scheme on which about Rs. 60,000 is to be spent to begin with.—United Press.

LABOUR-LEADERS
Comrades DANGE, BHISE, JOGLEKAR, ADHIKARI, LALJI PENDSE, MIRAJKAR,
Mrs. DANGE and Miss BEHEREY
WILL ATTEND
TO-DAY'S 7-15 p. m. show
of AJANTA'S Screen Epic:
'The Mill' (MAZDUR)
Directed By: BHAVNANI
Story: Munshi PREMCHAND

Featuring:
BIBBO
(Lovelier than EVER!)
JAIRAJ
(Screen-Hero of RENUKA DEVI)
NAYAMPALLY
(India's ACE-VILLAIN)
BHUDO ADVANI
(SAGAR'S Comedian)
TARABAI, AMEENA
DRAWING HUGE CROWDS
TO-DAY 12th NIGHT
DAILY: 4-30, 7-15 & 10 P.M.
IMPERIAL

Special Arrangement for Tram-Cars after the last Show is over
CAPITOL
DAILY: 4-30, 7-15 & 10 P.M.
TO-MORROW AT 1-30 P. M. "ZENANA" SHOW

Rates:—As. 4, 9, 14; Rs. 1-2, 1-8, 2-4.
"MOTHER INDIA"
'ROYAL' Jewel No. 8 in COLOURS
The Picture for WOMEN and THEIR MEN!

STAR FLASHES
by BRUNO

GRACE CASH IS THE PAY-MISTRESS AT HAL ROACH STUDIOS!
CANDLES IN MOVIE SCENES ARE SO QUICKLY AND EASILY LIGHTED BECAUSE THE WICKS ARE FIRST DIPPED IN CIGARETTE LIGHTER FLUID.
A BROKEN NOSE GAVE GLADYS GEORGE HER THEATRICAL START— CONVALESCING IN THE HOSPITAL, SHE MET A PRODUCER WHO GAVE HER HER FIRST STAGE ROLE —
5-19

Telephone No. 22037 Telegrams: "CHRONICLE."
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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, JUNE 14, 1939

BARGAINING STILL

The decision of the Princes to reject the revised draft of the Instrument of Accession to Federation may come as a surprise to many. But the decision was fairly presaged by the Hydari Committee's report on which we based our own forecast which has come true. That report, whose main findings were subsequently confirmed by the Gwalior Conference, severely criticised the revised Instrument, of course, from the Princes' point of view, as making serious inroads on their Treaty rights and several others now enjoyed by them. Regarding the Treaty rights, for instance, the Committee contended that at present a treaty right could not be extinguished by the unilateral action of one party but that it would be a very serious change in the status of treaty rights, if, through accession, they were to become rights liable to be so extinguished, and the fact that the Governor-General, in his individual judgment, would determine whether it was proper in all the circumstances that the Federal Legislature should be permitted to do so was not a sufficient safeguard. The Committee also urged that in some respects the revised Instrument was even worse than the former one. For instance, it pointed out that while in the former draft Instruments there was a limitation on the exercise of the executive authority of the Federation in the State, that limitation had now been omitted in the revised draft. Evidently, the Princes want to take everything possible from the Federation but would give in return little or nothing.

Door Not Banged

Though the Princes have rejected at present the revised draft Instrument, they do not seem prepared to bang the door definitely or finally against the Federal scheme. Their resolution records their "belief that it could not be the intention of His Majesty's Government to close the door on an All-India Federation." They are still in a bargaining mood. The Hydari Committee stated that if the vital matters to which it had drawn attention could be satisfactorily adjusted, there would then exist a satisfactory basis on which accession could be concluded by individual States with due regard to the particular interests of each. The Committee also gave a broad hint that it ought not to be difficult to devise, by amendment, if necessary, of the provisions of the Act at a moment when many amendments were being introduced by His Majesty's Government, a suitable method of safeguarding the Princes rights. How far the British Government would keep on haggling with the Princes we cannot say. But if the Princes believe that as a price for their accession to Federation the Paramount Power would relax its hold on them they are sadly mistaken. That would not suit the imperialist policy for which the Federation stands.

Treaties No Safeguard

It should be superfluous to point out that, though the Congress and the Princes both reject Federation, they do so on wholly contrary grounds. The Congress rejects it because, among other things, it is undemocratic and gives too much to the Princes while the Princes reject it because it is too democratic and gives them too little. For the time being Federation seems dead, but that will not necessarily mean peace in the States or between the Congress and the States. To the Congress and the people in the States the question of Federation of some acceptable type is of secondary importance, but ensuring responsible government at the Centre and in the States, as in the provinces, is a vital question. On the contrary the Princes are making desperate efforts to perpetuate their absolutism even in making a show of reforms and want to utilise Federation for this very purpose. In the circumstances there can be no amicable settlement in the States unless the Princes accept responsible government as their objective and forthwith make a reasonably near approach to it. The sooner the Princes realise that "Poorna Swaraj" in the whole of India is inevitable and is not far off, the better for themselves. As the "Manchester Guardian" remarks with regard to their decision, not all the treaties in the world are going to save Indian States unless they make considerable efforts to save themselves.

Britain And Danzig

Herr Hitler would dearly wish to lull the world into the belief that all he was interested in for the next few months was rest and relaxation in Berchtesgaden, with an occasional, sudden dash to Vienna for the opera. But trouble is growing and growing rapidly in Danzig. Provocative incidents and insolent demands by the Nazis have now taken a definitely grave turn. The latest outrage, perpetrated in the right gangster style, is that a Polish customs official was "taken for a ride," beaten up and left unconscious on the roadside. Obviously, the Nazis are out to drive the Poles away from Danzig by every possible method of violence. The position is becoming intolerable and Poland will be bound to take measures to protect her interests and her nationals. But, if Poland takes really effective measures, that is, the measures which alone the Nazis can understand and respect, a conflagration may quite possibly occur. The question is: What will Britain and France do in that case?

In his speech in the House of Lords, Lord Halifax said apropos of the Danzig question: ".....if an attempt was made to change the situation by force in such a way as to threaten Poland's independence, it would inevitably start a conflagration in which Britain would be involved." This declaration would be plain and unequivocal enough, if it came from statesmen other than those who have been so frequently convicted of quibbling for the sake of their pet policy of "appeasement." It leaves the two vital questions arising out of the situation unanswered: Will the aggravation of gangster technique, calling for severe counter-measures, be regarded as resort to force or not and will any attempt to change the status of Danzig accepted as a threat to Poland's independence or not? Lord Halifax has left the position rather dangerously obscure. It is not, however, hopeless. For one thing, the Nazi Press is furious at Mr. Strang's mission to Moscow, is mistrustful of British statesmen's professions of peace and describes the latest speech of Lord Halifax as "a step backward rather than a step forward." We earnestly hope it is right.

INSIDE DANZIG NOW

German Citizens' Protest Against Hitler's Plan

Nobody in Danzig with any claim to connections with the Nazi officials dreams for a moment that the lull of the past few weeks means that Berlin has renounced intentions to neutralise Poland. The recent comparative quiet is explained by the intense efforts that have been made, on the one hand, in London to strengthen the Fifth column elements in the hope that the Anglo-Soviet Pact can still be sabotaged and, on the other hand, by the underground but continuous approaches that have been made to Moscow for an agreement to divide Eastern Europe between the world's two great Powers and to leave Germany free to plunder the West at her leisure.

The Corridor

Everywhere in the Party hierarchy the fanatical belief exists in the possibility of one or the other of these happenings, but whether they do or not, it is regarded as certain that Hitler must neutralise Poland before embarking on any other project. He already flanks the Polish frontiers on the West and South, and by seizing the Corridor and Danzig he could isolate her from the sea and throttle her. The Corridor is Poland's neck and if it is ripped by Hitler she dies.

It must be made clear that the Corridor is not German land but is populated predominently by Poles who always call it the Polish Province of Pomorze. The Free City of Danzig, however, is very largely German, most of the Poles having been driven out by the Nazi policy of terrorism and the Anti-Nazi German majority subdued to silence by the same means. The city is run by a gang of political bosses on the usual Nazi model, most of whom have no connection at all with the ancient traditions of the place, but are imported from the Reich. For years the Nazi Senate contravened the constitution of the city by sending all the young German males to perform their military service in the Reich. Together with these reserves and thousands of imported armed troopers, the city is equipped with weapons of every type up to tanks and heavy artillery.

Provoking Conflict

Through communications with many Germans of all classes, closely connected with the Nazi machine, in deadly fear that their ancient city will shortly be made the excuse for plunging Europe into war, I have accumulated evidence that a careful plan has been prepared for provoking conflict here. At the moment when Britain finds it convenient German troops will provoke bloody disturbances with the Polish posts and on the eastern flank of the Free City. If Poland fails to act, this will mean capitulation and surrender of all Polish rights. On the other hand, if Poland marches, this would afford Hitler an excuse for which he has been looking to march through the Corridor and even to invade Poland along her whole frontier with the Reich.

(Our Central European correspondent sends this despatch with a covering note to the effect that he procured the report from a very well-known German businessman, a Danziger born, who is greatly respected throughout the Baltic countries. He adds that it provides "an illu- prevalent among hiof the dissatisfaction now minating example gh business circles.")

A Moving Statement

So intensely do numerous anti-Nazis among the Danzig German population feel the danger to themselves and to their city with its long, proud and glorious history, that they are making desperate efforts to sabotage the official Nazi plans for turning Danzig into a new Sarajevo, the spark in the Second World War. A manifesto has been issued secretly, signed by members of the oldest patrician houses in the city who have lived for centuries within its bounds, addressed simply "To all." This moving statement sets out the true view of the German majority which is silenced by the import of Nazi terrorists.

"The eyes of the whole world are fixed upon Danzig, but the population of this State is not authorised to raise its voice. It has to tolerate the circumstances that a country bumkin of obscure origin can dare to issue proclamations in its name which it does not approve. For this reason, the undersigned, belonging to the most different political parties of Danzig, feel obliged, in the name of the overwhelming majority of the German population of Danzig, to make the following declaration.

"We were painfully impressed by the separation of Danzig from its mother-country, but we do not wish our return to the German Reich to be bought at the cost of war and destruction. We are prepared to fulfil the duties laid upon us by the geographical situation, to assure the Polish people of free access to the sea, and to reconcile the German and Polish vital interests in our capacity as a Free City once the German character of this city is definitely confirmed for all time.

Stifling Danzig's Voice

"By a silent acceptance of an unconstitutional dictatorship of a minority, the voice of Danzig as it really is has been stifled. The time has now come to convict those responsible outside Danzig for the situation. But this renunciation of our rights is in part cause of the present situation, which cannot be changed until these rights are restored. For this reason, we regard the solution of the problem of Danzig as only possible, as for all questions menacing the peace of Europe, when right and law again prevail also in Germany. In the interest of world peace, support not only the victory of law in Danzig; help the German people to secure a voice in deciding its own destiny in freedom and law."

The High Commissioner

Dr. Karl J. Burckhardt, 48-year-old Swiss history professor, who is League of Nations' High Commissioner in Danzig and was ordered by the League Council the other day to return to his post in view of the recent incidents there is a member of an aristocratic Basel family. He was appointed to Danzig in 1937 after a League decision making the High Commissioner a mere figurehead. He was regarded before his appointment as having pro-Nazi sympathies. He entertained Goebbels in Geneva in 1933. Hitler last month described him as "a man of extraordinary tact." He boasts that he is a close personal friend of Herr Greiser, the notorious Nazi boss of Danzig, who publicly insulted the Council of the League of Nations a few years ago with a vulgar gesture. He often plays golf with his Nazi friend. His salary is £3,500 a year.

"The Indian Bastille"

A REVIEW

By D. F. Karaka

This book would have been banned in the India of a few years ago. I am glad I live in an age where one can lay hands on literature like this, written by a fellow-countryman of mine and depicting a point of view, with which I may not agree but which I must respect. This is not a book one can come across every day. I found it difficult to lay it down.

* * * *

The author is Bijoy Kumar Sinha—a young man who with others stood his trial in the Lahore Conspiracy Case of 1929, in which Bhagat Singh was sentenced to death. Sinha was given a life sentence, but after nine years, he has been released on medical grounds. A part of this sentence was served in the Andamans, and it is about this Indian Bastille that the book is mainly written.

* * * *

I cannot help admiring the sincerity which is in every line of it. It is a revelation that a man, who has lost almost all contact with this country, for nine long years, can come back to it and feel as full of hope as he does. He speaks of "realising his dream of participating again in the national struggle that has travelled a long way during the last decade."

* * * *

This book reveals as nothing else has done that the revolutionary movement which was nipped in the bud in India was launched by men of a very high calibre. The philosophy of the revolutionist is not a philosophy which appeals to you and me, but at the same time, this book proves that those who believed in it have been consistent in their belief.

* * * *

Self-education in the Andamans, mutual-help, hunger-strikes, the fight against the "cold-blooded slow murder of the individual"—

(Continued on Page 8 Col. 1)

FRANKLY SPEAKING

The Limit

The British Government have achieved the limit of brazenfaced unrepentance through Mr. R. A. Butler. Asked about the boasts recently indulged in at Rome and Berlin about Fascist and Nazi help to General Franco, Mr. Butler declared that "the British Government were aware that from the very beginning intervention *on both sides* was taking place on a considerable scale." (our italics) In view of Herr Hitler's and Signor Mussolini's own declarations Mr. Butler could not defend them by denying their complicity from the very beginning. He, therefore, did better With his tongue in his cheek he accused the Russians of the same crime in spite of facts to the contrary which his Government know very well. Mr. Butler's statement is, of course, neither honest nor honourable. But it requires hardihood of which only British realist statesmanship is capable to make such accusations simultaneously while knocking at the doors of the Kremlin for assistance in challenging aggressors who now include General Franco too.

Halifax On Colonies

Speeches delivered in the House of Lords reveal quite clearly that an overwhelming majority of the British Government's own supporters is now entirely opposed to negotiations with the Nazis on the subject of the return of colonies. Lord Halifax, in his reply, agreed with them, of course. But his speech was couched in deliberately indirect language. This is emphatically the wrong way of dealing with the problem. What is needed, and nothing less will do, is a clear categorical and unmistakably final rejection of Germany's colonial demands. Britain has no intention of returning the Colonies. If that is so, it is her international duty to say so quite unequivocally.

Advance Hindustani

The compulsory teaching of Hindustani in schools in a province like Bombay is likely to raise peculiar administrative difficulties at the initial stage, and the Government have done well to appoint a strong, representative Board to advise them in the matter. The Board will help in the choice of text books, prescribing standards of instruction and the training of teachers and, generally, will "advise Government on all matters connected with the encouragement of the study of Hindustani." So far the proposal is to provide instruction in Hindustani in primary and secondary schools. But the Board may well suggest plans for instruction in the language in colleges and continuation classes for adults. Such plans will be not only within the competence of the Board but also in accordance with the principle underlying the proposal to teach Hindustani compulsorily in elementary schools all over the country. That principle, as everybody knows, is to make Hindustani the national language of India.

A Welcome Change

The transformation of the Kashmir Muslim Conference into a National Conference open to all communities is a change that deserves to be cordially welcomed. It indicates progress from communalism to nationalism. The fears of some of the Muslim leaders that in a national body Muslim interests may be prejudiced are baseless in a State where the population is predominantly Muslim. Such fears are more understandable when they are entertained by minority communities. But the Hindus and Sikhs of Kashmir have always stood up for a national body. It is highly desirable that in the States, as in provinces, political bodies should be on non-communal lines. And to this end the majority communities should take the lead in reassuring the minorities that their interests are safe in a national body.

Training Harijan Sevaks

The Bombay Provincial Board of the Harijan Sevak Sangh has done well to open a class for three months to train "Harijan Sevaks" for uplift work among Harijans. Though mere training can be no substitute for earnestness in the Harijan cause, suitable training cannot fail to be helpful even to the most earnest worker. It is expected that the applicant will be willing, after the training is over, to serve the Harijans at least an hour or two daily without expecting any remuneration, the service itself being its own reward. The Secretary of the Bombay Board appeals to the "so-called caste Hindus with the strong conviction that untouchability can be removed by the service of Harijans" to apply to the Board, Vincent Road, Dadar. We trust many will join the class.

POINTED PARAGRAPHS

Adversity tries some men and police judges try others.

Poverty may sidetrack a man, but it never blows him up.

Alimony is a salve used by some to heal the wound made by Cupid's dart.

If you don't get what you want here's hoping you'll want what you get.

Where there's a will there is always a chance for a lawyer to butt in.

That student who lingers around the foot of the class may eventually become a first-class chiropodist.

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WITHOUT COMMENT

SHANGHAI, June 12.

Special precautions have been taken following the receipt of information by the British authorities that an attempt is planned against the life of the British Ambassador, Sir Clerk Kerr. The Ambassador and his Secretary are wearing bullet-proof waistcoats. Bullet-proof glass has been fitted to the Ambassador's car and strong guards have been placed over the British Embassy. —Reuter.

* * * *

"It would be a mistake to regard the decision of the conference of Indian Princes and Ministers not to accept the revised draft of the Instrument of Accession as indicating any fundamental opposition to the Federation scheme."—Anglo-India.

A brilliant glimpse of the Princely obvious.

* * * *

Speaking at Poona, Pandit Hridaya Nath Kunzru has warned Britain that "there could be no unconditional help from India unless she was granted the same status that other Dominions enjoy".

There need, we think, be no difficulty in satisfying our Liberal friends. All that the British have to do is to write to the President of the Liberal Federation a solemn McMahon letter in faultless Hindustani—followed later by a Balfour Declaration in the City of London guaranteeing a politico-economic-military National Home for Europeans in India—and all will be well

* * * *

But we do congratulate Pandit Kunzru on refusing India's co-operation without conditions.

In fact an altogether wild feeling of optimism induces us to hope that Pandit Kunzru may in due course line up with the Congress even in the matter of the conditions too

* * * *

The Foreign and Inland Propaganda Committee of the All-India Muslim League—got it? No? Try again.

Well then, the Fip Committee of the Muslim League has urged "Muslim masses to read Muslim or Anglo-Indian papers to obtain a true knowledge of the activities of the Muslim League."

We agree. The Muslim and particularly the allied press will certainly give a true knowledge of the activities of the Muslim League in fighting British Imperialism and denouncing the Congress as agent thereof.

* * * *

Yes. Muslims—we mean the Muslim "masses"—must sure be grateful to the Fip Committee and its Fip Chairman Haji Sir Abdullah Haroon for confessing to them the truth.

And we confidently, hope that the Working Committee of the League will do what is required of it.

So, Long Live the League.

And Down With Congress alliance with the British!

* * * *

Asked about the Anglo-Russian negotiations, Mr. Chamberlain "sharply" retorted in the Commons: "I see no reason the delay should be attributed to his Majesty's Government."

We doubt if he can. There are very few people who can see themselves realistically even in a looking glass.

* * * *

"We believe in the perfect sincerity and good intentions of Mr. Chamberlain and Lord Halifax"—Count Ciano's paper.

We too. They are so blatantly palpable.

* * * *

As to Signor Gayda, "the new words uttered by the British Ministers", he complains, "leave us perplexed."

They have left the British Ministers too a little bit perplexed and disappointed that they were not fully appreciated.

* * * *

According to a Domei Agency "The Japanese clean-up campaign in Western and Southern Shansi has been successfully concluded."

To be successfully concluded again in about a couple of weeks' time, no doubt.

* * * *

Said the dresser to the actress: "There's a gentleman at the door who insists on coming in."

"Did you ask for his card?" inquired the star.

"Yes, but he only laughed and tried to kiss me."

"Oh, let him in," said the actress. "That's my husband!"

Protest Against Impairment Of British Rights

Japanese Plea Of Military Necessity Disbelieved

Halifax Utters Grave Warning To Aggressor Nations

LONDON: June 12.

Lord Halifax devoted a considerable proportion of his speech in the Lords' debate to a solemn pronouncement on the Far-East. He was quite content to leave the conduct of Britain on it to those able to form judgment of the way in which Britain had carried out the obligations she had assumed.

"THE TREATMENT OF BRITISH INTERESTS IN CHINA AT THE HANDS OF THE JAPANESE," said Lord Halifax, "MAKES A VERY FORMIDABLE LIST, INDEED, AND REFLECTS THE EXTENT OF BRITISH STAKE IN CHINA.

"GOVERNMENT ARE NOT INDIFFERENT TO ANY OF THOSE THREATS IN ANY DIRECTION. GOVERNMENT ARE UNABLE TO ACCEPT THE JAPANESE PLEA OF MILITARY NECESSITY AS AN EXCUSE FOR THE IMPAIRMENT OF BRITISH RIGHTS UNDER SOLEMN TREATY PROVISIONS."

Regarding the case of Colonel Spear, Lord Halifax said that he had no reason to anticipate that matters in that connection would not be satisfactorily settled.

As regards R. M. Tinkler, Government took a very unfavourable view of the events between the time of his wounding and death. Sir Robert Craigie had been instructed to protest and reserve the rights of compensation when all facts had been established.

Concluding Lord Halifax said: "If there is no attempt or intention to resort to force the whole influence of Britain will be thrown on the side of reaching a fair settlement by negotiation and if you are to negotiate you must all mean the same thing. I should be well content if this debate had the effect of focusing attention upon the incalculable advantage of changing the threatening, dangerous and sinister methods of arbitrary force for methods of negotiation and peaceful settlement."

Lord Stonehaven earlier had dealt lengthily with the issue of the Colonies on which, he said, he had read with disquiet the Prime Minister's recent pronouncements.

He wondered what inferences we ought to draw ourselves and particularly our fellow subjects and natives, British and Indian, who inhabit the Colonies in question and suffer from the unique disability within the Empire that they are not represented in any of our Parliaments. Dealing specifically with the case of Africa Lord Stonehaven said:

"We are entitled to be extremely proud of the work of our fellow countrymen there. The raising of the standard of living of the African is something nobody could foresee. These people think it unreasonable that any concessions could only be made at their expense. Herr Hitler is reported to have declared, said Lord Stonehaven, that the Colonies were stolen from Germany. As long as that sort of language is used the prospect of an understanding is very small indeed.

Nobody who considered the problem carefully could fail to note the difficulties which were in no way diminished when the language employed to put the case forward was intemperate and these difficulties were all the greater because nearly everybody hitherto tended to think of treating the Colonial question as a single process of rendition of territory and that of all the possible methods of its treatment was the most difficult.

Viscount Halifax
Leader of British House of Lords

After his reference to those using force must count on being met by force, Lord Halifax said, "The spirit of the people of Britain today is far more robust and more united than in 1914. One thing Foreign propaganda machinery always failed to mention—and the reason is obvious enough—is that none of our engagements will ever function if there exists nowhere any forcible disturber of peace."

"It is not always easy to judge accurately on intentions and our judgment must largely depend upon the words and acts of those who control the policy of other countries.

Saved From Watery Grave

On Tuesday night at Apollo Bunder a drowning man named Manilal Lalloobhai was rescued by two brothers Archibald Broadfoot and Benson Broadfoot.

It seems Lalloobhai, felt giddy sitting on the parapet, at about 9-30 p.m. and fell into the sea. The Broadfoot brothers who happened to be there promptly jumped into the sea and with the help of a life belt rescued him, brought him to the shore and sent him to the G. T. Hospital.

World Achievement.

Permanent Waves

In these days, when smart women change their hair styles as quickly as they change their frocks, the need of a permanent wave which can easily be re-set is apparent. Many methods are now being used, and wonderful results are made, but few "permanent" waves last longer than twelve months. At the end of about one year all the wave has grown out of the hair.

It is interesting, therefore, to learn of the new method introduced into America and Great Britain by Mr. Ken Christy. The village barber in a Pennsylvanian mountain hamlet called Parker's Landing, Mr. Christy discovered his method purely by accident ten years ago. It was only after many experiments and perfecting his technique that he offered to sell the idea to the big hairdressers of New York and Chicago.

Mr. Christy's theory is that all white men and women have a latent wave in their hair. His task is to discover it and to develop it by his method of cutting. Once set, he declares, the wave in their hair will not be washed out, a gale only improves it and with each renewed setting it becomes stronger.

If all that is claimed for this new method is true, it will most certainly be a boon to women who are apparently not blessed with naturally wavy hair.

Federal Plan May Be Revised

Sankey's Tribute To Mahatma And Jawahar

(From Our Correspondent).

LONDON: June 12.

Speaking at the meeting arranged to welcome Miss Agatha Harrison this afternoon at Caxton Hall, Lord Sankey, as Chairman, declared that Federation may be an ideal and some of its proposals may soon need to be studied and revised. Lord Sankey hoped that India would soon be united and strong. He paid a special tribute to Mahatma Gandhi and Pt. Nehru.

SERIOUS SETBACK TO FEDERATION

LONDON, June 13.

The "Manchester Guardian" describes the decision reached at the Conference of the Indian Princes "as the most serious setback the Federal scheme has yet received."

The paper adds their refusal was not unexpected; from the legal point of view it is quite understandable and the Government of India have always hoped—must still hope—that the political advantages of Federation would outweigh any legal doubts.—Their hesitation would seem to be short-sighted for although the situation in British India to-day is admittedly unsettled it will not necessarily change to the Princes' advantage.

Not all the treaties in the world is going to save Indian States unless they will make considerable efforts to save themselves. —Reuter.

BELGIAN OFFER TO REFUGEES

BRUSSELS, June 13.

Government have decided to authorise 250 of the refugees abroad St. Louis to remain temporarily in Belgium.—Reuter.

ASYLUM FOR GERMAN REFUGEES

LONDON, June 13.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Tom Williams asked the Home Secretary whether his attention was drawn to the plight of 800 German refugees on board "St Louis" which had now returned to European waters.

Captain Peake, Under-Secretary, Home Office, stressed that it was of first importance that arrangement for the emigration of refugees should proceed under an orderly programme but in the present case, it appeared that there were exceptional circumstances which might justify the admission into England of a proportion of these refugees pending arrangements for their ultimate emigration and arrangements were being made accordingly.

He understood that the Governments of Belgium and Holland were also willing to take a share in providing a temporary asylum.

Captain Peake emphasised that the special arrangements in this case would not be regarded as a precedent.—Reuter.

AMERICA HOLDS 60 P.C. OF WORLD'S GOLD

NEW YORK, June 13.

The treasury's gold holdings now exceed 16 thousand million dollars which is equal to 60 per cent of the world's monetary gold. —Reuter.

Recruitment For R. A. F.

LONDON, June 13.

Recruiting for R. A. F. is still continuing at the rate of over 1,000. 1,105 recruits joined last week compared with 326 in the corresponding week last year bringing the total entry of pilots observers, airmen and boys since April 1, 1939 to 9,643 compared with 3,444 for the corresponding period of last year.—Reuter.

Communal Tension In Mundra

(From Our Correspondent.)

MUNDRA, (Cutch), June 13.

Hindu shopkeepers have been observing hartal for the last two days to protest against sacrilege committed on the image of Hanuman. A procession taken out in this connection was attacked, but police rushed to the spot and after arresting several 'rioters' enabled the procession to pass off peacefully.

CZECH FILM IN AID OF CHINA FUND

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru will inaugurate on Sunday, the 18th June, 1939, at 10 a.m. (S. T.) at West End Cinema, Lamington Road, "JANOSIK," a Screen Epic of Czechoslovakia in her struggle for freedom against foreign domination.

Proceeds from the show will go to the Congress China Ambulance Fund and for the Czechoslovakian cause.

Tickets available at: INDIAN CIVIL LIBERTIES UNION, Bombay Mutual Building, Sir Pherozshah Mehta Road or at the theatre.

FIVE ARABS MURDERED

Village Raided By Party Of Men Dressed In European Clothes

HAIFA, June 13

Five Arabs were murdered in a raid in a village in the outskirts of Haifa by a party of men dressed in European clothes.

The Arabs allege that the murderers were Jews, but there is no independent corroboration of the allegation.

British troops were called out to search Telaviv following a series of bomb explosions, which wrecked six telephone booths and slightly damaged a railway station.

A British police constable was injured in a bomb explosion in Jaffa.—Reuter

PALESTINE MANDATE

Commission Begins Examination Of Past Year's Report

GENEVA, June 13

The Mandates Commission began examination of the 1938 Report of the Mandate for Palestine and Transjordan.

The report deals with the question of application of Mandate Charter to Jewish Immigration and the possibility of collaboration of Jews and Arabs. Land tenure, public security, terrorist bands and various other matters.

When Mr. MacDonald arrives, the Commission will interrupt its examination and discuss the recent White Paper on Palestine as well as the appeals from the Jewish Agency for Palestine and other organisations. — Reuter's Special.

Jewish Protest To Mandates Commission

LONDON, June 13.

"The strongest possible protest" against the British Government's White Paper on Palestine and a call to the League of Nations to uphold "internationally recognised rights" of the Jewish people is made in a letter from Dr. Chaim Weizmann to the Permanent Mandates Commission now sitting in Geneva.

"The new policy of the Government denies to the Jewish people the right to reconstitute their National Home in Palestine. The need of the Jewish people for a home was never more acute than to-day and its denial, at this time is particularly harsh".

Dr. Weizmann declares that the White Paper in effect abrogates the recognition expressed in the Balfour Declaration and the Mandate of special status of the Jewish people.—Reuter.

IRAQ REGENT CRITICISES PALESTINE WHITE PAPER

BAGHDAD, June 12.

The regret that the Palestine White Paper contained no definite promises setting at rest the doubts and fears of the Arab world was expressed by the Regent Emir Abdullah in a speech from the throne opening the new Iraqi Parliament. He added that he was confident of the ability of Iraq's ally, Britain, to restore confidence.—Reuter.

200 JEWISH REFUGEES ALLOWED TO LAND IN HOLLAND

AMSTERDAM, June 12.

Two hundred of the 900 German Jewish refugees aboard the liner "St. Louis" have been given permission to enter Holland where they will remain until they have an opportunity to find permanent refuge elsewhere.—Reuter.

Dynamite Under Rly. Culvert?

Incident Before Royal Visit

DETROIT, June 13.

The "Detroit News" publishes report of several sticks of dynamite having been found under a railway culvert to the east of Windsor (Ontario), before the visit of Their Majesties last Tuesday.

Police denied knowledge of this discovery.—Reuter.

KING THANKS ROOSEVELT

PHILADELPHIA, June 13.

President Roosevelt has received the King's telegram stating, "The Queen and I are deeply grateful for your hospitality during the past four days. The kindness shown to us personally by you both was endorsed by your countrymen and country women with cordiality that stirred our hearts. Wherever we have been in the United States, we have been accorded reception the friendliness of which was unmistakable." —Reuter.

MAJESTIES IN CANADA AGAIN

SHERBROOKE, (Quebec Province), June 13.

When the royal train crossed the Canadian border Their Majesties were greeted both by a welcome drop in temperature and a dense crowd.

A hundred thousand had gathered to prove that they were once again among their own people.

A resident of Sherbrooke said: "The Americans are a fine people and gave Their Majesties a fine reception but the King and Queen belong to us".

A procession at Riviere du Loup to-night will be the Quebec province's final farewell to Their Majesties and the small town's normal population of 8,000 is expected to have swollen five times for the occasion.—Reuter

Royalties At Newburnswick

FREDERICTON (Newburnswick), June 13.

Arriving from New Castle through the peaceful countryside of Newburnswick, Their Majesties arrived here on the last stage of their triumphant tour.

The whole hundred mile route had been closed to the public but every hamlet on the way had its triumphal arch of cedar and hemlock branches while little wooden churches and old bridges over steams were all decorated with flags.

The farmers came running from the fields to watch the Royal Car pass and in front of every school, children assembled to catch a glimpse of Their Majesties.

Their Majesties received an official welcome in the Legislative Building afterwards and visited the University of Newburnswick where they were entertained to luncheon by Lieut. Governor and Executive Council of Newburnswick.—Reuter.

Hull Invites Italo-German Co-operation

WASHINGTON, June 12.

Mr. Cordell Hull in a formal statement in effect invited Germany and Italy to join his trade agreements programme.

"Our hope and standing invitation is that in the coming years the programme may be joined by all" declared Mr. Hull adding "If two of the larger nations enter a discriminatory arrangement to divide their spheres of influence other nations inevitably will take defensive economic measures and instead of establishing peace and economic rehabilitation and progress, the result is bound to be a general collapse.

"Small nations which enter such arrangements with a large nation become increasingly dependent on the large nation for economic existence and inevitably become political vassals of the large nation".—Reuter.

International Agreement On Wheat

BERLIN, June 13.

The International Agricultural Association now meeting at Dresden is examining the draft of the International Agreement for cultivation and export of wheat. It is hoped it will be ready in autumn.—Reuter.

Another Cry Of 'Persecution Of Germans'

Nazi Paper's Attack On Poland

POLISH UNREASONABLENESS ASSUMES DANGEROUS PROPORTIONS, SAYS GERMAN JOURNAL

BERLIN, June 12.

AN unusually sharp attack on the Polish attitude towards Danzig and Germans in Poland is contained in the "Diplomatische Korrespondenz" which states:

"Poland's quarrelsomeness has proved in recent weeks to be steadily on the increase. Insults to Germany and its leaders are daily occurrences and the persecution of Germans is increasing".

After protesting against the further despatch of Polish customs officials to Danzig the paper adds "The political blank cheque which the Western Powers have given Poland has led to a degree of unreasonableness which is beginning to assume dangerous proportions".—Reuter.

Halifax's Speech: Fresh Encouragement To Poland

A step backward rather than a step forward is the description applied in political circles to Lord Halifax's speech in the House of Lords.

A political spokesman stated that the speech is a fresh encouragement to the Poles to continue their machinations. He added "Lord Halifax speaks in favour of negotiations it can only be said that Germany is willing to negotiate but Poland encouraged by the blank cheque it has received from England seeks other ways and can sabotage any conference. It is obvious that Germany will not beg on her knees for Danzig. Such speeches as Lord Halifax's bring no lessening of the tension."

"Piccadilly Circus Will Be Renamed Stalin Circus"

"Piccaddilly Circus will soon be renamed Stalin Circus," declared a prominent national socialist spokesman commenting on Mr. Strang's journey to Moscow.

German mistrust of peace assurances from British statesmen is growing and responsible circle look with derision at Mr. Strang's journey as "the last despairing effort of Great Britain to woo Moscow into her encirclement plan." —Reuter.

NO PEACE UNLESS COLONIES ARE RETURNED

BERLIN, June 12.

"Our war cry is unless you give us our colonies back and unless you give the German people the living space they need there will be no peace on earth" declared Senator Vonal-Lowerden, a regional leader of the Reich Colonial League, at a colonial propaganda meeting at Hamburg.—Reuter.

GERMAN DIPLOMATS CONFER

BERLIN, June 12.

A conference of all German diplomatic representatives in Central and South America opened at the foreign office "to discuss all questions of common interest."—Reuter.

German-Brazilian Differences Made Up

BERLIN, June 13.

The German and Brazilian Governments have reappointed Ambassadors at Rio de Janeiro and Berlin. Thus making the end of diplomatic differences which culminated in October 1938 in the recall of the respective Ambassadors.—Reuter.

ATTEMPT TO "KIDNAP STORM TROOPS"

DANZIG: June 13.

It is announced that the Polish Customs Officer, who had been arrested for espionage, will be publicly tried for attempting to kidnap two Nazi Storm-Troopers. It is alleged that he has confessed to having received orders to bring Storm-Troopers to Gdynia. —Reuter.

TO PREVENT GERMANY GETTING AIRCRAFT

Slovaks Fly To Poland

WARSAW: June 13.

Three Slovak military aircraft landed at Deblin, South-east of Warsaw, having been flown from Slovakia by six airmen, who placed themselves and their machines at the disposal of the Polish army after stating that they had fled from Slovakia to prevent handing the aircraft to Germany. —Reuter.

ITALY POOH-POOHS

"'Encirclement' Killed By Ridicule"!

ROME, June 12.

Mr. William Strang's departure for Moscow is noted with considerable interest in the press as marking Britain's final effort to bring about the Anglo French-Soviet alliance.

"The Regime Fascista" contends whether the triple alliance is signed or not it has no importance for the policy of encirclement has been killed by ridicule.—Reuter.

GAYDA WILL NOT MEET Mme. TABOUIS

LONDON, May 31.

Promoters of the periodical Foyle Luncheons had planned to have four controversial political publicists meet together at Grosvenor House next Wednesday. They were to be:

Madame Tabouis diplomatic correspondent of "L'Oeuvre";

Dr. Boettiger, Herr von Ribbentrop's former secretary and now London correspondent of the "Volkischer";

Signor Gayda, Mussolini's chief propagandist, and a Russian diplomat.

Miss Foyle invited them all to sit at the same table and predict the future of Europe.

DR. BOETTIGER CHANGES HIS MIND

Mme. Tabouis and Dr. Boettiger agreed to speak, but Signor Gayda had to decline.

Sir Philip Gibbs was impressed. He promised to see that peace was preserved.

However, Dr. Boettiger has called off.

"I think" he said to a reporter, "it would be wiser to wait a little while before publicly answering Madame Tabouis."

Mme. Tabouis will speak for herself, and there will be a less controversial atmosphere.

Sir Philip Gibbs, instead of presiding, will propose "Literature and Liberty." Dr. Edith Summerskill, M.P., will be in the chair, and another guest will be Yeats-Brown, the author of "European Jungle."

Mme. Tabouis is the best known and most outspoken woman journalist in Europe since Mrs. Emily Crawford represented the "Daily News" and "Truth" in Paris 40 years ago.

TO BE LET

At moderate rent, large WORKSHOP and STORE SHEDS with open land, Office Rooms, Servants' quarters near H. H. Aga Khan's Bungalow, Mazagaon.

For particulars apply:

Top Floor, CONSTRUCTION HOUSE,

Wittet Road, Ballard Estate, BOMBAY.

"Sink Differences And Serve India".

Jam Saheb's Appeal

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

A large and distinguished gathering of Ruling Chiefs, Ministers of States, leading financiers and businessmen of Bombay was present at the Taj Mahal Hotel to-day, at a party given by Seth Ramkrishna Dalmia to meet H. H. the Maharaja of Nawanagar.

Mr. Dalmia, speaking on the occasion referred to the work of the Planning Committee and said "Trade and politics are inseparably connected with each other. I appeal to the Princes, to the Muslim League, to the Congress, to European friends, and also to our Commercial magnates to decide upon a course of action, which may conduce to the welfare of the country. I sincerely hope that these great forces instead of opposing and repelling one another as they are doing now, will draw to a centre and operate in unison, so that their combined strength and resources may be applied to build anew the future of our vast country, which is nourishing all of us.

After paying a tribute to the Jam Saheb he observed:—

"A large part of our country is under the administration of Indian Princes. They have before them traditions of their ancestors who were always ready to die for the good of their beloved people. They must not forget that their main duty is to protect and serve their people. India under the Princes must also keep pace with our progress and we have to evolve ways and means for cementing our relations with the States. We cannot afford to estrange Princes, we have to have their sympathy and their goodwill. They must be with us in our onward march and not prove stumbling blocks to our progress.

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT.

"Though India is very large in area and its mineral and other resources are almost inexhaustible, it is an extremely poor country. It must be our endeavour, therefore, to increase the wealth of our country by increasing its producing capacity. We have to bend all our energies to develop our agriculture by introducing latest scientific methods. We must start industries, if we are to utilise our raw materials. Growth of industries will solve the vexed question of unemployment to a certain extent. An idle brain is the devil's workshop.

"During recent years our attention has been drawn towards industries, but we are still moving within a very small sphere and have failed to utilise our material resources to the full extent. There is not merely one or two, but several such industries which may yield a return of 20 to 30 per cent.; the money market is easy but capital is very shy and our investors prefer an yield of one or two per cent. and are apprehensive of investment in industries. This state of affairs has to be remedied."

JAMSAHEB'S REPLY.

H. H. the Jam Saheb made a short extempore speech in which he appealed to the guests to understand that the Princes did not wish to hurt either the country, or any particular community, but only desired to be allowed to exist as the common sons of the motherland. There was a time when their ancestors had died so that India might live; it was a mistake to suppose that that ideal and spirit of service had disappeared with them.

"We are," he said, "anti-nothing; we are pro-State, pro-country and pro-empire. At this moment we are not even anti-dictators. (Laughter). He repeated the old Russian adage "Scratch a Russian, and you will find a Tartar" and remarked "Scratch a ruler and you will see an Indian."

He reminded the gathering of the famous pronouncement of Dadabhoy Nowroji, and said that in the larger interests of India, the Princes had to be carried with the rest of the country.

He made a strong appeal to everyone to sink differences, and to work in co-operation for the motherland.

"Some of the domestic evils of drunkenness are, houses without windows, gardens without fences, fields without tillage, barns without roofs, children without clothing, principles, morals, or manners."

—BENJAMIN FRANKLIN.

SHORT STORY

THE COFFEE POT

BY STANLEY CORDELL.

Everyone thought it was fine when Abby Pierce went to live with Myliss Calvert. Myliss' husband had died suddenly and the poor old soul was miserable and unhappy and lonely. Her three children were married and lived in distant cities. Of course they all urged mother to come and live with them, but she declined.

"I couldn't leave this place," she told them. "I was born here and married here. Your father and I lived here together for thirty-nine years. I couldn't give it up now."

The children understood. They came out as often as they could, but Old Myliss took to brooding, and the neighbours were alarmed for what might happen.

Then Abby Pierce's brother, for whom she had been keeping house, finally passed on after a long illness and Abby was left alone. Abby, unmarried, was Myliss' oldest friend. When the arrangements were made known everyone was glad. Wasn't it fine! The two old friends would keep each other from being lonely.

But the neighbours, of course, saw only the broad view of the situation. The facts were that Abby and Myliss were not as well acquainted as they or their friends thought. Both had led separate lives, both had become set in their ways. Abby's natural domineering manner had developed. She was capable, efficient, thorough. She didn't like to be crossed. These traits had been indulged and encouraged by her brother, who was an easy-going, indifferent sort of person.

Now Myliss was naturally retiring timid. She hated arguments. She was used to giving in.

But a strange thing happened. Myliss discovered she resented Abby's imperious manner. The discovery surprised and shocked her. She analyzed it and learned the reason. When Albert, her husband had been alive, she had never resented his positive ways because Albert was part and parcel of everything that was hers. Abby wasn't. Abby was an outsider. And, Myliss decided, no outsider was going to crowd her out of being mistress of her own household.

For a time Myliss did nothing. She was thankful enough to have someone around to talk to. Abby commanded and Myliss yielded, but sooner or later, she knew, she and Abby would have a showdown. Myliss couldn't go on being bossed around in her own house. Some-

Myliss remembered having bought the coffee-pot three years before Albert died.

how, she had to show Abby that she (Myliss) was mistress.

A month after Abby's arrival Myliss made plans to hold the regular meeting of the Wednesday Two o'clock club at her house. There were thirteen in the group and Myliss found it necessary to borrow an extra coffee pot from Mrs. Linnet, her next-door neighbour. Abby, of course, helped with the arrangements. In fact, Abby assumed most of the responsibility, set the table, arranged the flowers, placed the chairs. Inwardly Myliss boiled. She liked to do these things herself, because the way the house looked was a reflection of her own personality.

When the club ladies arrived, Abby took complete charge, served the refreshments ahead of time, awarded the prizes. Myliss' mouth set in a firm straight line. When the ladies had gone she was strangely silent while they did the dishes. Then she picked up Mrs. Linnet's coffee pot and headed for the door.

"That isn't Mrs. Linnet's pot," Abby called. "Its handle isn't broken."

Myliss looked down at the pot. Sure enough the base of the handle had been scorched away from the solder. She looked the pot over carefully. She was positive the pot didn't belong to her.

It isn't mine," she said. "Whose is it?"

"Oh, yes, it's yours," declared Abby. She rinsed the dishpan and hung it under the sink. "This one belongs to Mrs. Linnet."

Myliss looked at the pot Abby indicated. It was the same style as the one she was holding, but looked newer. She remembered having bought it three years before Albert died.

Myliss shook her head and started to speak. Then she hesitated. Abby was looking at her in that lordly manner. Suppose Abby were right? Suppose she returned the broken pot to Mrs. Linnet and it wasn't the right one? Mrs. Linnet was the type to accept the inferior article and say nothing, but do a lot of thinking.

That night Myliss couldn't sleep. She kept thinking about the coffee pot, and about Abby. Abby was positive Myliss had made a mistake, and Abby had been getting the meals lately. Perhaps she did know which pot was which.

Toward dawn Myliss dropped off into fitful sleep. She awoke at seven and while she dressed a gleam came into her eyes and her mouth set grimly. She went downstairs, got both coffee pots and went over to Mrs. Linnet's.

"Which pot," she asked, thrusting out both, "is yours"?

"For goodness' sake", declared Mrs. Linnet, "don't you know your own coffee pot? This one's mine. I can tell by the broken handle."

Abby was in the kitchen when Myliss got back. "Well?" said Abby, a smug, indulgent smile on her lips.

"The broken pot," declared Myliss, "belonged to Mrs. Linnet. I knew it did, just the way I know all my own things. I've lived in this house ever since I was born. Everything here is mine, and no one can tell me differently. Now or till I die!"

Abby looked at Myliss, started to speak, stopped. And that's the way it has been ever since. Abby would like to speak a great many times, but she remembers the coffee pot incident, and restrains herself. She is getting used to it, which is fine.

No Illiteracy Under Swaraj

Sardar Patel's Appeal To Adult Education Workers

AHMEDABAD, June 13

"Swaraj will not rain down from heaven; it would have to be built up by the people" declared Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel addressing a gathering of adult education workers in the Congress House this evening. He added that one of the primary needs of Swaraj was removal of illiteracy. There was no illiterate in countries enjoying Swaraj. Illiteracy and poverty were rampant in India. The greatest power in India was man-power which should be mobilised. The people in Surat District, he said, had constructed roads by voluntary labour. It was a good augury for the achievement of Swaraj.

Referring to two measures of the Congress Government in Bombay Presidency namely Prohibition and Adult Education, Sardar Patel said that the people fully co-operated with Government who were confident of success. The success

"The liquor traffic is a cancer in society, eating out the vitals and threatening its destruction, and all efforts to regulate it will not only prove abortive, but will aggravate the evil. There must be no more effort to regulate the cancer; it must be eradicated, not a root must be left; for, until this is done, all classes must continue in danger of becoming victims of drink."

—ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

of Prohibition in Ahmedabad had emboldened the Government to launch Prohibition in Bombay. If it succeeded there, it would be a unique achievement in the whole world. The two great communities in India—the Hindus and Muslims—favoured Prohibition. There was opposition from Parsis but a wise and patriotic community like the Parsis would no doubt look to the interests of crores of people.

Concluding Sardar Patel appealed to them to complete the work of adult education in the City where the atmosphere was favourable and to go to the villages where the people were inclined to receive adult education only in certain seasons of the year and lapse into illiteracy after receiving adult education. The Sardar advised posters and pictures to be hung in huts of villages for keeping the villagers from lapsing into illiteracy. —A. P.

He Wanted To See Dukes And Kings!

Shooting Case Accused Refuses To Make Written Statement!

LONDON, June 13.

When Lawlor (arrested on June 6 in connection with a shot fired near Duchess of Kent) appeared for remand at Westminster it was revealed that he was to-day further charged for a similar offence on June 4.

The counsel for Director of Public Prosecutions, before describing the circumstances, said that it was the occasion when the window of Lord Harewood's House was broken by a bullet.

The Director of Public Prosecutions added, pieces of lead collected the following morning inside the dining room of the House were examined by a gun expert, who would say that although they closely resemble the cartridges found in possession of Lawlor "we cannot be definite that they are identical."

DETAILS OF SHOOTING

Describing the circumstances of the shooting on June 5, the counsel said that a married couple saw the prisoner sitting on the top step inside the porch of a house and holding something which they thought to be a piece of wood. The prisoner aimed at the corner of Belgrave Square where the Duke of Kent's House is situated and fired. The only thing in the line of fire was the Duchess' car which was moving off and was fortunately not hit.

The weapon was a twenty-two rifle of German manufacture, stock and barrel of which had been sawn off making accurate shooting impossible. Twenty-one rounds of ammunitions for the gun and ten air grun pellets were found on Lawlor. When his lodgings were searched, thousand more pellets were found. When told on June 6 that he will be charged, Lawlor refused to make a written statement and said that the gun was jammed a few days ago and "I was trying to undo it last night at Belgrave Square when it went off" and also "I carried it about for several days when going to Buckingham Palace and Windsor. I wanted to see the Dukes and the Kings. I wrote these addresses and numbers Three, Belgrave Square and Thirty-two, Green Street on the back for the firearms certificate because some one told me that they are places where they lived." Evidence was then called.

BAIL REFUSED

Lawlor was committed for trial at Old Bailey on both charges. No bail was allowed.

It was stated that Lawlor was an Australian and arrived in England on April 6 last when he worked as a welder's assistant on New Waterloo Bridge.—Reuter.

"The Indian Bastille"

(Continued from Page 6)

there are not chapters in the life of the average man. There are chapters one cannot possibly leave, if one has appreciation of the things in life which happen to others and which have never happened to us.

* * * *

Yet this is not an ordinary prison book. It might just as well have been entitled: "The Portrait of a Revolutionary". Though not in a class with "De Profundis" of Oscar Wilde, it has that personal touch which bears comparison with the Wilde classic. Parts of it are grim and realistic. Written forcefully it makes thrilling reading. I do not think a murder story has gripped me so much. And I hate murder stories because of the predetermination that someone will die. Here is life that is almost like death itself. Here is the story of a man condemned to die as a prisoner, but who comes out to see the sun shine and the children laugh and the flowers blossom in the spring. I know he values these simple things in life much more than you and I can ever do. He has had the background which compels such appreciation.

* * * *

Beginning his preface he says:—

"Fifteen years ago I was a student in a Cawnpore College. Like the average middle-class youth of our country, I too was not born with a silver spoon in the mouth. Poverty and suffering I have known from my childhood. Besides being born in Cawnpore—the premier industrial town of the province—and brought up in this very city, I had many opportunities of seeing the squalor and misery that dogs the life of our toiling millions. Huddled together, I found workers' families living in dirt and dark huts that were not fit for animals. Those days of my boyhood left an indelible impression on me."

* * * *

And there is much else that has left an indelible impression on this man, of whom I feel that he could have done so much for this country in the last ten years, had he been given the right chance. He is the stuff of which martyrs are born and he has described the way in which some of his comrades have died, which makes one look at oneself in the mirror and wonder what it is that makes the image so pink. I admire his courage, though I wonder whether courage of his kind has not been a hindrance rather than a help.

* * * *

The author has a flare for high theatre. Drama, climax, denouement he can supply in abundance. Yet it is not overdone. He has at least bothered to find out for himself the other man's point of view. He may reject it but at least he shows himself open to conviction. He defends the revolutionary movement of those early days in the Indian struggle on the grounds that "Our Indian National Congress was not then the dynamic revolutionary organisation that it is to-day". He has an admiration and a love for the Mahatma. He acknowledges what the Congress and Gandhiji have achieved for India. He also says that it is what they wanted to achieve, even though their methods were fundamentally different.

* * * *

One could go on writing about this book 'ad lib'. Those who are interested in a book of this kind should read it. Had this book been published in England and properly handled, it could easily have become a best-seller. Even now I shouldn't wonder if it made a sensation.

Journalists Association For Hyderabad

HYDERABAD (Deccan), (By Mail.)

A big gap in the Journalistic field in Hyderabad State and the adjoining Administered Areas was filled yesterday when a meeting of journalists representing both the British Indian and the local Press was held here and formally inaugurated the Hyderabad (Deccan) Journalists' Association, approved of its rules and elected its Executive.

Mr. M. Narsing Rao, the Editor of the 'Rayyat' was elected the President of the Association.—A. P.

PRICELESS PAINTING STOLEN

A Louvre Mystery

PARIS, June 12.

"L'ndifferent," a ten by eight inch painting by Watteau valued at four million francs but regarded virtually as priceless has been stolen from the Louvre.

The robbery is the most important from the Louvre since Leonardo Davinci's "Mona Lisa" was cut from the frame and stolen in 1911. The painting represents an effeiminate youth in little Lord Fauntleroy in style dress.

Scotland Yard and other police forces abroad have been asked to help trace the painting.—Reuter.

2 Die Due To Poisoning

TOKIO, June 13.

Two Secretaries of the Japanese Consulate-General, Nanking, have died as the result of poisoning at the banquet.

A telegram published yesterday stated:—

"A number of high officials of the Japanese sponsored Nanking Government and a number of prominent Japanese were slightly poisoned at the banquet on Saturday.

The poison is alleged to have been put into the wine by "anti-Japanese Chinese."

The police have arrested the suspected ring leader of the anti-Japanese Chinese.—Reuter.

FR. MOTOR COMPANY WORKERS ON STRIKE

CALCUTTA, June 13

Four hundred workers of Messrs French Motor Car Company went on a strike this noon following the refusal of the management to accept certain demands of the workers. It is reported that the workers were turned out of the factory with the help of the police when six workers received injuries.

Mr. Salil Sen-Gupta, the General Secretary of the Motor Engineering Workers' Union was arrested. A meeting of the workers was held in the afternoon with Mr. Batilisala presiding when resolutions were adopted protesting against the forcible ejection of the workers and urging the Government to order a public enquiry into their grievances.—United Press.

INDORE'S NEW PRIME MINISTER

C. India Journalists Assure Support

INDORE, June 12

The members of the Central India Jounalists' Association presented an address to Rai Bahadur Col. Dina Nath, the newly appointed Prime Minister of Indore, Journalists from all over the Central India were present on the occasion.

Mr. Narayan Das Tandon, President of the Association, read the address which congratulated Col. Dina Nath on his appointment as Prime Minister of the State. It declared the unstinted co-operation and support of the Association for his administrative task, and assured that the best traditions of journalism would be maintained. The hope was also expressed that during his regime the relation between the press and the Government would be cordial.

Replying to the address, Col. Dina Nath assured that members would receive all support and assistance of Government in the discharge of their duties.

"The policy of the Government," declared the Prime Minister, "would always be to let the Association know about the activities of the Government, and would expect the Association to let the Government know the view point of the public, and fair and constructive criticism will always be welcomed by the Government of the Maharaja Holkar."—United Press.

"Vande Mataram" Students' Conference

HYDERABAD (Deccan), (By Mail.)

The 'Vande Mataram' controversy still continues. A large number of students who had joined Colleges in Nagpur and Jubbulpore have returned to Hyderabad for the holidays and are busy in interviewing important officials of the Education Department in an effort to arrive at an amicable settlement.

Meanwhile a notice issued to the Press intimates that a 'Vande Mataram' Students' Conference is to be held in Nagpur on the 17th and 18th June. The notice requests students of various Schools and Colleges in the Dominions to send their representatives to the Conference.—A. P.

BOSE'S TOUR PROGRAMME

Arrives In Bombay On Morning Of 21st

CALCUTTA, June 13.

Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose leaves to-morrow by the Delhi Mail changing at Ghaziabad on the morning of June 15, arriving at Lahore on the sixteenth morning by the Frontier Mail.

Mr. Bose will leave Lahore on the seventeenth by the B. B. Express and reach Peshawar on the eighteenth morning. He will leave on the nineteenth morning arriving in Bombay by th Frontier Mail on June 21.—United Press.

South Calcutta Supports Forward 'Bloc'

CALCUTTA, June 13.

Support was accorded to the Forward Bloc at a largely attended public meeting held at South Calcutta when Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose was presented with a purse.

Mr. Bose addressing the meeting observed that the Rightists were the most powerful to-day in the Congress under the leadership of Gandhiji whereas the Leftists could not present a united front. That was responsible for the defeat of the Leftists at Tripuri. He emphasised the need for organisation and consolidation of the Left elements and appealed for the acceptance of the minimum programme by the Leftist parties and groups for standing on a common platform with freedom to carry on their party programme outside. He wanted a new revolutionary urge through the new programme of the Forward Bloc.

Mr. Batliwalla stated that the younger elements of the country were with Mr. Bose.—United Press.

MUTT AND JEFF—This May Be a Horse Laugh But How About a Frog Gurgle? By BUD FISHER

GOSH, THIS IS ABOUT THE CRAZIEST FARM I'VE EVER BEEN TO! THEY'VE GOT ALL KINDS OF FUNNY LOOKING ANIMALS AROUND HERE!
WATER
5-6
WELL, WHAT'S THE MATTER WITH ME? DON'T I SUIT YOUR FANCY?
?
GOSH, THAT'S A FUNNY ONE!-- I NEVER HEARD A HORSE TALK BEFORE!
NEITHER DID I!
AW, SHUT UP!

Umrer Kisan Satyagraha Continues

Municipality Recommends Prohibition In Nagpur

(From Our Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, (By Mail.)

Nagpur got the first shower of rain on Wednesday, which was followed by more rain almost every day. The temperature has considerably fallen. The sky is heavily cast and we expect more rain.

The Nagpur Municipal Committee had passed a resolution requesting the Government to declare immediately Nagpur City dry. The Deputy Commissioner, Nagpur, Mr. S. N. Mehta has now sent a reply to the resolution of the Committee, asking it to do preparatory work before the resolution of the Committee could be brought into force.

Secondary Education Under Survey

The Provincial Government has appointed a committee with the Hon'ble Mr. S. V. Gokhale, Minister for Education, as Chairman, Dr. V. S. Jha, Deputy Director of Public Instruction, as Secretary and 17 members to survey the contents and extent of secondary education and to revise its syllabus and curriculum with a view to bring it in conformity with modern progressive educational ideas and national needs; to investigate the possibility of transferring the first two years course in the college to the secondary stage; to investigate the question of control and administration of secondary education with special reference to the working of the Board of High School Education and to suggest necessary amendments to the High School Education Act and also to the University Act, if necessary.

The Committee will also consider the basis of co-ordination of rural and urban schools at two different stages, viz., at the end of the fourth year and the seventh year, of the Basic Education Scheme approved by the Provincial Government as contained in the report of Dr. Zakir Husain Committee; it will consider the Wood Abbot Report on Vocational Education in India and Report on Educational Reconstruction and Vocational Training in the Central Provinces and Berar and suggest the extent, method and manner of giving industrial and vocational bias to secondary courses of education.

The Committee will also consider and suggest the possibility of making the course of secondary education self-contained with a natural terminus of its own irrespective of the demands of the University and consider the extent to which the course of secondary education can be co-ordinated with the basic education on the one hand and University education on the other.

Village Uplift Activities

The Provincial Government has issued a comprehensive note giving a summary of the village uplift activities carried on in the province during the period from 1st September 1937 to 31st August 1938. The outstanding event according to the note during the period under review was the reconstitution of the Village Uplift Board for the province with a view to co-ordinating and intensifying the efforts of the various official and non-official workers in the field of village uplift and rural reconstruction. The Village Uplift Board was presided over by the Hon'ble Minister for Local Self-Government and the heads of the various development departments of Government and prominent non-officials interested in the movement were its members. The functions of the Board were to control and guide the activities of the village uplift committees and to advise Government as to the lines on which the work was to be carried on.

Since the inauguration of the Board Government had issued instructions to the Commissioners to constitute district and tahsil village uplift committees to carry on the rural uplift work on the lines approved by the Board. By the end of the year all the districts and tahsils will have a village uplift committee.

The Board has published a number of pamphlets and has distributed several useful books to District Committees and brought other books to their notice. The Board has built up a valuable library of books dealing with rural reconstruction.

A sum of Rs. 7,50,000 was set apart out of the net excise revenue for being spent on various schemes of rural uplift such as improvement of rural communications and water supply, establishment of rural uplift centres, experimental sheep farming, demonstration farms, multi-purpose co-operative societies, veterinary outlying dispensaries, cheap plan dispensaries, industrial survey, commercial museum and physical welfare schemes.

Application Rejected

Mr. S. N. Mehta, Deputy Commissioner, Nagpur, has rejected the application filed by six members of the Nagpur Municipal Committee praying that he should set aside the order of Mr. P. K. Salve, President of the Nagpur Municipal Committee declaring their seats vacant and requesting him not to order fresh elections.

KISAN SATYAGRAHA CONTINUES

The Kisan satyagraha at Umrer is still continuing. Arrests are being made and satyagrahis are being sentenced. Whether the action of the sponsors of the satyagraha was right or wrong is still being hotly discussed in the press. A seventy year old kisan satyagrahi who was arrested with the first batch died on Monday after an attack of pneumonia.

The Executive Committee of the Nagpur Provincial Congress Committee at its meeting held at Gondia has condemned the kisan satyagraha at Umrer and has authorised Seth Poonamchand Ranka to demand explanations from those Congressmen who took part in the agitation against the Ministry without seeking permission from or approaching the Provincial Congress Committee or the Congress High Command.

The Committee also passed resolution demanding of the Congress Ministry that prohibition be declared immediately in the remaining three districts of the province, i.e., Nagpur, Bhandara and Chanda.

KHADI AND COTTAGE INDUSTRIES IN KASHMIR STATE

Govt. Agrees To Advance One Lakh Loan To A. I. S. A. Branch

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

SRINAGAR, (By Mail.)

From a humble beginning in the year 1928 made by the All-India Spinners' Association in Kashmir, the branch has become the biggest industrial concern giving employment to 6,680 spinners and 400 weavers, and has given a great impetus to khadi and cottage industries in Kashmir State.

ONE LAKH LOAN.

Perhaps the useful work done by the Association during the last 12 years is the reason why His Highness' Government has agreed to advance a loan of one lakh of rupees to the Kashmir Branch at 2 per cent. per ammum interest. The State Government has passed a resolution in Council to this effect and the agreement awaits the signatures of Mahatma Gandhi, the President of the All-India Spinners' Association.

The total production during the years 1928 to 1938 was Rs. 18,32,429 while the sales amounted to Rs. 21,05,175. The total capital of the Association invested in Kashmir is Rs. 1,50,000 of which Rs. 1,20,000 lay invested in stocks. The wages paid to workers up to the year 1938 amount to Rs. 13,37,256.

The Association is covering 123 villages. Spinning is carried on by peasant women in their homes. The branches of the Association at Pampore, Shoplan, Kulgam, Khannabal, Gulmarg and Pahalgam and the head-office at Srinagar purchase the yarn produced and get it woven by local handloom weavers in their own homes. The woollen khadi thus manufactured is marketted through the various depots conducted by the Association and the affiliated institutions.

WORK TO MORE SPINNERS AND ARTISANS.

The work involved in the development of an industry that is giving employment and supplementary income to almost every peasant home in all the rural areas of Kashmir and which for various reasons has suffered deterioration, is necessarily difficult. It still needs protection and assistance. The loan now sanctioned by the Government will make it possible to give work to a very much larger number of spinners and other artisans than at present.

A feature of the Kashmir cottage industry is that the spinners do not spin throughout the year. In certain seasons during which the field requires their attention the whole family of a peasant is engaged in the field. In winter when they have no work to do the whole family turns to spinning which gives them a subsidiary income. The Association has to face several difficulties.

The question of providing a living-wage to cottage workers has been engaging the attention of the Association for some time past though the wages paid by the Association were already higher than those paid by others. The wages of Pashmina spinners have now been increased and fixed at annas six a day. The wool spinners will get four annas and six pies a day. The effect of this increase in wages will be very great.

When Cuba Sent German Refugees Away

Heart-Rending Scenes On Board The Steamer; Several Attempts At Suicide

NEW YORK: (By Air Mail).

There were pathetic scenes on board the Hamburg-America liner "St. Louis" in the harbour of Havana, Cuba, when more than 900 German Jewish refugees were finally told that they would not be allowed to land.

The vessel had been lying in the harbour for some days while officials discussed what action to take. All the refugees had been given passport "visas" by the Cuban diplomatic officials in Germany, but the Cuban laws were changed a few weeks ago, and apparently the Government officials abroad had not been notified promptly of these changes.

The vessel left Havana recently under orders to return to Germany unless permission to land the refugees is quickly granted by some other country. The refugees were in despair over their plight, and the decks were crowded with sobbing men, women and children as the ship left the harbour. There have already been four attempts at suicide among the passengers, and it is feared that there will be many more, if the ship goes back to Germany.

DRASTIC MEASURES AGAINST JAPAN

Britain Opposes China's Appeal

GENEVA, (By Air Mail.)

Lord Halifax, British Foreign Minister, told the League Council in mail week that Britain could not support a renewed appeal made by Dr. Wellington Koo, the Chinese delegate, for drastic measures against Japan.

The Council postponed a decision on the Chinese appeal, but it is considered that Britain's opposition means that there is little hope of Dr. Koo's proposals being accepted.

The refusal of British support as declared by Lord Halifax was in reply to the following requests which Dr. Koo had put forward:

1. That steps be taken to urge aeroplane manufacturers and oil-producing countries to discontinue furnishing these commodities to Japan.

2. That an international committee be set up to inquire into Japanese bombing of Chinese civilian populations, and to submit a report for the consideration of the Council in order that "a stop may be put to this atrocious crime against humanity."

3. That the Council should recommend member States to give finanncial and material aid to China in her resistance to Japan.

4. That the export to Japan of raw materials necessary for the prosecution of her aggression should be stopped, and that the import of Japanese goods should be restricted.

HALIFAX'S REPLY

In his reply Lord Halifax said:

"It is for no lack of sympathy with China that his Majesty's Government feel unable to support the far-reaching proposals now advanced on her behalf.

"His Majesty's Government have remained acutely conscious of the duty laid upon them by the resolution of October 6, 1937, to consider how far they could extend aid to China.

"It is in recognition of this obligation, which they would have no desire to evade, that they have refused to close the existing channels with China through British territory, and have facilitated the opening of new channels. They have also taken certain financial measures.

"I will only say that His Majesty's Government hope that these measures, although some of them were taken primarily in defence of British interests, will also prove helpful to China in her present difficulties.

"I should be less than frank, however, if I held out a hope that, in present circumstances, and with the heavy responsibilities resting upon them in other parts of the world, His Majesty's Government were able to undertake the additional commitments comprised in the proposals now put forward by the Chinese representative."

MAISKY'S THRUST

M. Maisky, Soviet Ambassador to Britain, and presiding at the League Council, supported the Chinese representative and made a sly thrust at Mr. Chamberlain.

He recalled that "the Government of the United Kingdom, through no less a person than the British Prime Minister, has registered its adherence to the principle of giving help and assistance to the victims of aggression who are making active resistance for their independence.

"This principle", he added, "is fully applicable to the case of China, which is the victim of brutal and unprovoked aggression and is fighting heroically for her independence.

"I believe that the Chinese proposals should be given the maximum of sympathetic consideration, especially by those Powers who have supported these principles."

M. Bonnet, French Foreign Minister, associated himself with tributes which Lord Halifax had paid to the courage and tenacity of the Chinese resistance and also with the British Foreign Minister's refusal to agree to support Dr. Koo's proposals.

Mr. Jordan, New Zealand High Commissioner, wholeheartedly supported the Chinese appeal, and gave his adhesion to the various recommendations put forward by Dr. Koo.

AALAND ISLANDS

The question of the re-fortification of the Aaland Islands (occupying a strategic position in the Baltic) has been postponed until to-morrow or the next day, when it is expected that the Russian Government will make known its objections to this move, which has been approved jointly by Sweden and Finland.

The basis of the Rusiian argument is apparently the fear that these islands, once turned into a naval base, will prove a tempting morsel for any Power, with command of the Baltic, which is contemplating aggression against the Soviet Union.

SCHOOL FOR BLIND

Change Of Management Of American Mission Institute

It is understood that in order to obtain assured financial and moral support of the public of Bombay, the management of the American Mission School for the Blind, Dadar, Bombay has been transferred to the Society for the Protection of Children in Western India, and the school has been renamed "Dadar School for the Blind." So, automatically the Hon. Mr. K. M. Munshi, the Home Minister of Bombay becomes the President of the School, and Mr. and Mrs. R. P. Masani, Mrs. Manecklal Premchand, Mr. Frank Oliveira, Khan Bahadur H. S. Katrak, Dr. J. S. Nerurker are some of the prominent members of the School Committee.

As in the past, the Dadar School for the Blind will continue to be interdenominational and will admit educable visually handicapped children of any caste, creed or colour and will do all within its power to educate them to be self-supporting and self-respecting members of the Society. The School takes blind girls as well as boys. It is the only School for the Blind in Bombay which provides a hostel for blind girls. Mr. R. M. Halder who has the best of qualifications and experience for work among the Blind in Europe and America is continuing as the Principal of the School. The curriculum has been enriched and pupils are being taught according to their innate capacities and inclinations. Students with exceptional merits are given opportunity for studying in High Schools. Blind Children from better homes should, take advantages of these facilities. The new Committee, therefore, encourages the admission of day-scholars into the school, who could get the best type of education that may be offered to such handicapped children, and could continue to enjoy home-environment with their parents and friends. Those who are interested may kindly communicate with.

HEWETT SCHOOL FOUNDER DEAD

LUCKNOW, June 12.

Mr. Anisahmad Abbas, Editor, "The Daily Haqiqat", writes:—

Syed Mohammed Yusuf Alil, ex-Principal and founder of the Hewett Engineering School, Lucknow, died this morning at the age of 75. He was a philanthropic gentleman, who contributed generously towards many public and charitable institutions and his school rendered valuable services to the Government during the Great War by supplying a large number of overseers for the British Army. He leaves behind three sons who are graduates of the Glasgow University and hold prominent positions.

She thought her daughter's dress was white . . .
. . . till she saw her little friend's Sunlight-washed one
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SUNLIGHT SOAP

Sunlight Soap makes all the difference. Clothes you thought were white look grey beside the spotless whiteness of those washed with Sunlight.

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Brilliantly conceived and designed without join or splice the India Super fully moulded tube forms the perfect complement to the India Super Tyre.

Mainly About Motion Pictures

KOKILA,
who is featured in "Premsagar", the current attraction at Minerva.

HALF-RATES FOR CHILDREN

To The Editor, of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—It is a matter for great surprise that different cinema houses in this city should have

a promising child actor, who appears in "Imandar".

PIR MOHAMED.

different rules regarding admission of public. There ought to be uniformity at least so far as the Indian cinema houses are concerned. Some Cinemas in the city do admit children between the age o. 3 and 12 at half rates and children below 3 free while some Cinemas Houses insist on charging all children at full rates irrespective of age. This is a very unsadisfactory way of dealing with the public. The principle of half rate for children over 3 and below 12 years is a well-known one and is admitted and practiced by Tramways, Railways and such other public utility concerns. And I do not see any reason why the cinema houses alone should tryi to depart from this well-known practice.

It is the duty of the authorities who issue licence to the cinema houses to lay down certain definite rules regarding admission and to see that these rules are posted at each cinema house prominently. This is absolutely necessary in the interest of the Cinema-going public. It is no use leaving this matter to the discretion of the Cinema Houses proprietors. The public ought to know definitely their position in this matter and it can only be made clear if the licence issuing authorities lay down certain rules and make it obligatory on the Cinema House proprietors to have them posted prominently for the benefit of the public. Will the authorities concerned move in the matter?.—Yours, etc.

S. R. K.

Bombay, June 13.

Richard Arlen wears hirsute adornment for the first time in his picture career for his Universal picture, "In Old California." He raised sideburns and a mustache of the true Spanish grandee style.

By Our Film Critic

"The Mill"—But What About "Mazdoor"?

Ajanta Film Shown At Imperial After Years Of Censors' Ban

Five years ago, I still remember, the production of "The Mill" (alias "Mazdoor") created sensations after sensation.

The announcement that Munshi Premchand was to write the story was by itself news of first rate importance. It was for the first time that a producer in Western India had availed of the services of such an eminent literary personality.

Mr. Bhavnani, who had founded Ajanta Movietone was reputed to be an educated and progressive Director-Producer, and one expected him to turn out a film of a really high quality.

The theme—Labour versus Capital—was not entirely new. I had seen it treated, albeit crudely, in an earlier production "Wrath" (the original title, "The Bomb," having been banned by the censors) but one expected a more straightforward and vigorous treatment from the new team of Bhavnani and Premchand.

Banned!

And, then, one day "The Mill" struck the headlines by being banned by the censors.

It is difficult to remember the exact sequence of events but, I believe, the film was revised, shown again to the censors, banned for the second time, and ultimately allowed to be shown in some other provinces. But the results are well-known—Munshi Premchand retired from scenario writing and later died without collaborating on another film, the Ajanta Cinetone found itself in doldrums and Mr. Bhavnani started producing stunt and jungle films of the "Zambo" variety with only an occasional "Awakening."

Now when, thanks to the comparatively more rational policy of the new Bombay Board of Censors, "The Mill" at last comes to the screen, it has the intriguing attraction of the once-forbidden fruit. Everyone who chooses his film fare with a little discrimination wants to see this film because it was once—BANNED!

But Why?

On seeing the picture, therefore, I fail to see why the Bombay Board of Censors took any objection to it. To me, it appeared to be excellent propaganda for benevolent capitalism—and which capitalist ever confessed that he was not benevolent? I think the Millowners' Association may profitably sponsor free shows of this film for their employees. And there is no doubt it will never be allowed for exhibition in U.S.S.R!

There were two distinct phases of the literary career of Munshi Premchand. Always a brilliant writer of Hindustani, most of his life he was a mild reformist—anxious for social reform but not agreeable to too radical changes. It was only during the last 3 years of his life that his writings manifested a distinct swing to the left, a progressive appreciation of political and economic phenomena in their true perspective. His election as the President of the Indian Progressive Writers' Association, in the last year of his life, was a well-deserved tribute paid to him by the younger generation of writers.

System, Not Individuals

"The Mill" obviously belonged to his earlier phase. In this story he saw the problem of Labour versus Capital as the problem of a few corrupt capitalists who exploited the workers. He did not indict the system but only some persons like Vinodh, the villainous son of Seth Hansraj who inherits the mill jointly with his sister, Padma, who sympathizes (in a patronizing way, of course) with the workers. The moral appears to be that if only every capitalist had a sister like Padma, there would be an end to all labour troubles—which is quite absurd. Some capitalists do have such sisters—and yet labour unrest continues in their mills! The most benevolent mill-owners cannot "appease" workers for all times without changing the system.

And yet "The Mill" is to be welcomed as an attempt to show to the mill-owners how some of them go beyond all limits in their exploitation of workers. It would

HE DEFIED GOD!
Arun, as the militant unbeliever, who comes to believe in God, with Harish (as Sadhu) in "The Only Way" at Pathe.

have served a useful purpose if it helped to soften the heart even of one callous employer. Of course, it deals more with loyalty to the "Mill" as an institution and gently chides the owners but has not much to say about the fundamental problems of the "Mazdoor".

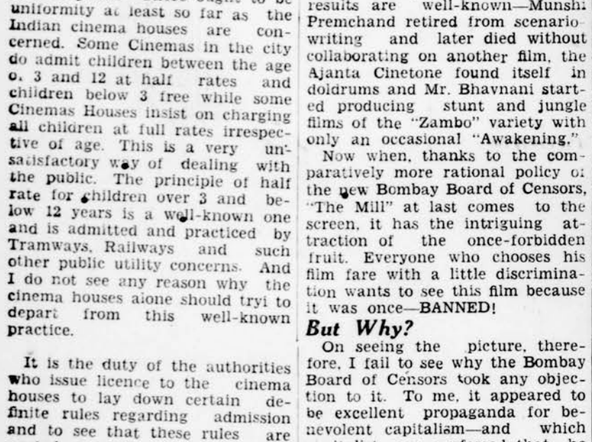
Within its ideological limitations, Premchand's story yet had ample material for a vigorous sociological drama. Unfortunately Mr. Bhavnani (who wrote the scenario as well as directed the picture) did not make the best use of it. An excruciatingly long death-bed scene, gives the film a slow and 'inauspicious' start. Then follow the inevitable chorus songs (sung by working women with plucked eye-brows), the equally inevitable drunken brawls in a dancing girl's house, attempted seductions, the romance of the mill-owner's daughter with an unemployed youth, romantic songs, etc. So that hardly any footage is left for the original theme of the film. And yet whatever dramatic vigour it has is in the strike scenes—for, after all, conflict (whether romantic or economic) is the strongest foundation of drama. A shot in which a worker is shown clenching his fist in indignation, by itself, has intense drama in it.

It will be unfair to criticise the technique of a film produced five years ago. Judging from average standards then prevalent, it is quite satisfactory.

It is interesting to compare the performances of players in "The Mill" with their present-day capabilities. Bibbo as Padma, was then just beginning to be known for her singing talent, Jairaj looked a promising but raw youngester, Navin ("Zambo") Yagnik was still playing minor roles and the comedian Bhudo Advani had but made his debut. Only the veteran Nayampally was then, as now, playing 'heavies'.

For its historical value and as a homage to the late Premchand, "The Mill" may be seen, at the Imperial.

K. A. ABBAS.



A scene from "Maya Bazar", Prabha Pictures production, at the Central.

THE REBEL AND HIS BELOVED!
A scene from "Janosik", Czech film to be seen on Sunday at West End.

YOU MUST SEE

"Janosik"

Pt. Nehru Will Inaugurate Film

One of the notable foreign pictures to be seen in India is "Janosik," a Czechoslovakian production and a prize-winner at the International Film Exposition. It will be inaugurated under the auspices of the China Aid and Progressive Films Committee by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru at the West End Cinema on Sunday the 18th instant at 10 a.m.

RUSSIAN TECHNIQUE.

"Janosik" is a significant release inasmuch as it shows in India for the first time the celebrated Russian film technique. In point of photography and musical effects "Janosik" will prove an object lesson to Indian cine technicians. The Russian technique (used largely in France and in Czechoslovakia) is in refreshing contrast with the extravagant

(Continued in col. 5)

BOMBAY FILM DIARY

CAPITOL: "Mother India," Cine-colour picture released for the first time in Fort area.

CENTRAL: "Maya Bazar," Prabha Pictures' production, featuring Vatsala, Abhimanyu, Subhadra. Costume picture.

IMPERIAL: "Mill," Ajanta production, hitherto banned, story by Premchand, the famous Hindustani writer, starring Bibbo, Jairaj and Nyampally. Second week. (See Review on this page).

KRISHNA: "Dushman," New Theatres fine film, starring Saigal, Leela Desai and Najmal Husain. Outstanding current release. Fine songs by Saigal (17th week.)

MAJESTIC: "Brandichi Batli," Huns' picture in Marathi starring Minakshi and Malvankar. Amusing, Instructive, Well-produced. (Fifth Week).

MINERVA: "Prem Sagar," mythological drama, featuring Paresh Banerji, Kokila, Indubala.

PATHE: "The Only Way," Sagar film, introducing potential stars in Shaikh, Arun and Anuradha. A notable production (Fourth week).

OPERA HOUSE: "Mother India" second Indian colour film, glorifying Indian motherhood. Sentimental appeal for women. Featuring Sharifa, Ghulam Mohd. Pramila, Sushila, etc. (21st week).

ROXY: New Theatres' "Bari Didi". Fine drama, splendid acting by Sanyal and Molina. Must be seen by every intelligent filmgoer. (Fifth week).

SUPER: "Leather Face," Prakash's "thriller" with a patriotic motif, featuring Jairaj and Mehtab. (Third week).

WEST END: "Thokar," Ranjit new film starring Kumar, Madhuri, Ishwarlal, etc. Good sentimental story with popular appeal. Good acting by principal players. (Sixth week).

Studio Spy's Filmiscellany

Three Good Films For Bombay

A Saint, An Impish Girl And Snake-Charmer Coming

Following close upon Ranjit's heels, the Prabhat Film Company, the premier studio of Western India, also celebrated their tenth anniversary last week at Poona. It was, however, a quiet affair without any ballyhoo. Even the Press was not generally aware of the occasion. The thousands of Prabhat fans will no doubt wish their favourite studio the best of luck in the years to come.

Thanks, Prabhat, for "Amrit Manthan," "Dunya-Na-Mane," "Gopal Krishna" and "Tukaram"!

Sant Tulsidas

Talking about "Tukaram," a successor to that box-office hit is promised in the film based on the life of yet another famous saint of India—"Sant Tulsidas." The picture, produced by Ranjit on a lavish scale is scheduled for release at Royal Opera House on Saturday the 24th instant. The

DEVIKA RANI,
as she appears in Bombay Talkies' latest, "Durga", coming to Roxy.

Ranjit Studios are said to have lavished their entire resources on this production. From "Toofan Mail" to "Tulsidas"—it is a big and commendable step.

Directed by Jayant Desai, "Sant Tulsidas" stars Leela Chitnis, Pagnis, Vasantee and Keshavrao Datey. Some cast!

Devika's "Durga"

A new Devika Rani picture is news. "Durga" described as an impish girl, is coming. The date has not yet been announced. But I learn that it is possible that the Bombay Talkies, too, may release their film on the same day as Ranjit's "Tulsidas," and only a few steps away from Opera House —at Roxy!

It is great big 'break' for that promising young actor, Shukul, to be cast opposite such a fine star as Devika Rani. Everyone is anxious to see if the Devika Shukul team will prove more effective than the Devika-Ashok team which had once become such a familiar feature of Bombay Talkies films.

And "Sapera" Too!

The last week of this month may, indeed, reap a bumper crop of good pictures. It is likely that New Theatres' "Sapera" is also on its way and may be released at about the same time as "Durga" and "Tulsidas". Directed by Devaki Bose, the impressive cast includes Nawab, Kananbala, Pahari Sanyal, Prithviraj and Menaka. Need I add that Nawab is the 'Sapera'?

"Mother India" At Capitol

This show business is funny. First we heard the complaints that there are not enough theatres for Indian films in Bombay. Then we saw Minerva and Capitol showing second-run films for several weeks. Minerva has got now "Premsagar" and Capitol is content to release "Mother India," the popular cine-colour films, simultaneously with its run at Opera House. Anyway, it is good to see Fort cinemas getting rid of their prejudice against Indian films.

When Bombay Welcomed Congress President

The news-reel depicting the arrival of Babu Rajendra Prasad in Bombay produced by Bombay Talkies, and now showing at Imperial, is notable for two reasons. It is really a news reel and was released within 3 days of the event and it is a vivid pictorial record of a great occasion. Bombay Talkies owe it to the nation to film the next session of the Congress!

Modi And Co. For Agra

The 'call' of the North has taken the "Pukar" unit to Agra. Producer Sohrab Modi of Minerva left on Friday night with Naseem, Chandramohan, Sheela, Sadiq Ali and the technical staff to complete out-door scenes of his Moghal picture.

"Dark Victory" And "Bari Didi"

Two powerful dramas—one from Hollywood, the other from Calcutta, one at Excelsior, the other at Roxy. Different in their themes but equally notable artistic triumphs, both these pictures must be seen by all those who choose their screen fare with discrimination. Those who prefer cheap 'musicals', stunt pictures or romantic dramas full of kiss-close-ups and feminine legs, are strongly advised not to see either of these pictures.

(Continued from col. 4)

film production methods of Hollywood. For less than one tenth of the expense of an average American picture, films like "Professor Mamlock" and "Janosik" have achieved outstanding artistic distinction, superior to most of the so-called 'hits' from Hollywood

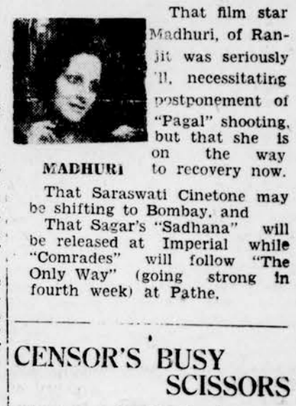
INSPIRING STORY.

"Janosik" is the inspiring story of a Czech peasant who raised the standard of revolt against the oppression of the foreign overlords. Through a varied range of incidents,—grave and gay—the drama moves at a brisk pace, resolving itself finally into a tragedy of magnificent intensity.

Along with "Janosik" some other progressive films will also be shown.

The rates for tickets are Rs. 5/12, 3/6, 2/4, 1/8, 1-2, and as. 9 which may be had from Indian Civil Liberties Union, Bombay Mutual Building, Sir Pherozeshah Mehta Road or at the theatre.

The proceeds from the film will go to the China Relief Fund and for the aid of Czechoslovakian refugees. As such the show must be seen for entertainment as well as on humanitarian grounds.



SALVI,
the Huns actor, with a "Brandy Bottle", seen at Majestic Cinema.

I Hear

That the scheme for the merger of two prominent local studios has been revived.

That Huns Picture's latest, "Gulabi Phanda" (Baburao Phendarkar, Meenakshi, Vimal Sardesai, Usha, Malvankar) is fast hearing completion while "Brandy Bottle" is going at about a dozen centres in India.

MADHURI

That film star Madhuri, of Ranjit was seriously ill, necessitating postponement of "Pagal" shooting, but that she is on the way to recovery now.

That Saraswati Cinetone may be shifting to Bombay, and

That Sagar's "Sadhana" will be released at Imperial while "Comrades" will follow "The Only Way" (going strong in fourth week) at Pathe.

CENSOR'S BUSY SCISSORS

LONDON (By Air Mail).

The British Film Censor has banned a French film called "Entente Cordiale," dealing with the part played by Edward VII, in the forming of the Entente. The Censor's ruling is that a representation of an English Monarch of such recent date cannot be permitted on the screen.

Edward VII, is played by Victor Francen, who was the king of a mythical country in the witty, rather improper and highly successful comedy, "Le Roi s'Amuse." Gaby Morlay plays Queen Victoria.

"Entente Cordiale" was to have been shown at the Academy Cinema, Oxford-street, but as a result of the censor's ruling the print has been returned to France.

Another notable foreign film which recently came under the British censor's ban, "Professor Mamlock," about the early Nazi persecution of Jews, has just been banned in France, after running for some weeks in Paris.

In Mexico City, by way of contrast, school children have been instructed by the Public Education Department that they must see it.

A third film to be banned in this country is Dr. Richard Massingham's "At the Third Stroke," a one-reeler made for the G.P.O. Film Unit. Objections were raised to a bedroom scene and to the behaviour of a drunken man who comes home in the small hours.

Ram Apte and Sushila in a scene from "Sant Tulsidas", Ranjit film coming to Opera House.

The Drink Evil

Zoroaster Considers Intoxication As Sinful

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT).

It will be generally admitted that the liquor question is a thorny one. The phrase "the drink evil" connotes a well understood set of conditions. The grosser evils of the traffic, drunkenness, feeblemindedness, inefficiency, crime, poverty, social degradation, immorality admittedly exist, and all public-spirited men readily grant that no greater service can be rendered to the community as a whole than by bringing about the disappearance of these deplorable conditions, and if we really wish to get rid of the drink evil, we must get rid of the drink.

I deliberately take my example from those more naked and necessitous sins which are found associated with the drink traffic. If the fruits of liquor traffic are individual deterioration, national inefficiency, social wreckage, then the liquor traffic must be annihilated. Prohibition is the "one foe" the liquor traffic fears, for it alone challenges the right of the traffic to exist at all.

It is obvious that we cannot call liquor traffickers a 'trade' and no amount of persistent agitation of liquor traders makes any sort of difference to so definite and simple a fact.

The essential conditions of a legitimate trade are:—

1. It is a necessity to the Nation—a vital service.
2. It ministers to the comfort and convenience of the community, tending to develop the highest types of citizens.
3. It produces no evil results which counterbalance its good effects.

The liquor traffic fulfils none of these essential conditions,—in fact, it fulfils the very opposite condition.

The relation between drink and crime is too well-known to need elaborate proof. Drunkenness goes hand in hand with crime and poverty. This is a question of fact. The man, who in spite of these facts still denies this is a man impossible to be characterized except by parallels.

What is wrong with such a man is not lack of logic. It is simply selfishness or ignorance.

It is advanced as an argument that liquor trade provides employment for a large number of workers. It is equally arguable and more obviously true that it puts large numbers of workers out of employment.

Few, if any of the industries of the land, return so little to labour as does the drink trade.

It has been advanced as an argument that Prohibition constitutes a serious interference with the social and religious practices of the community and as an encroachment of the liberty of the individual.

In the Avesta the sacred scriptures of the Parsis according to Zoroaster's writing intoxicating liquors were considered to be the work of 'Angromanyus' (the evil one) the power hostile to 'Ahur Mazda' (the Almighty God) and even to stimulate intoxication was regarded as sinful by the Persians.

In the 'Yesna' 4. 8 there is a passage as follows: All kinds of intoxicants lead one to the evil path of the cruelly armed demon. Therefore, one should abstain from them.

Elsewhere "the Lord" sings about the 'Liquid death' of liquor and how it should be rooted out. This should suffice as an answer to religious interference.

Much has been made of the liberty and privilege of the subject and rights of Democracy. This is a mistake. The Rights which the Democracy claim, should be rights worth having and not rights that come with disease and canker and vice in its train. Look at a drunkard in public, in his family,—breaking up his home and carrying him to an untimely grave. Does it not destroy liberty, property, happiness and reputation?

And yet the liquor dealer, the slave of drink, the demagogue and the ignorant, cry out for Liberty.

What law of Liberty can give him a right to sell that which brutalises man, dethrones reason, engenders passion, destroys life and fills the city with disease, accidents insanity, crime and death.

There is no need to be pharisaic even at the expense of such unfortunate pharisees; out of about 630 liquor shops and toddy shops, half are owned by Hindus. Out of the other half less than 10 per cent. are owned by Parsis who will be actually hit by this policy of Prohibition. The remaining 40 per cent. of the shops are controlled by wealthy Parsi wine merchants who have already reaped fortunes from this nefarious traffic.

The problem of people who will be thrown out of employment presents little difficulties. The Bhandaris who carry on the major part of the trade will resort to other occupations or embrace agricultural pursuits.

As for the Parsis about 10 per cent. of employees, cashiers, etc., will be hard hit by the introduction of Prohibition but their natural aptitude will be an advantage to them and will offer less hardships to find better jobs.

As for the cries for compensation, it may be noted that as far back as 1913, when Government stopped sale of opium, the Hindu vendors suffered loss of lakhs of rupees and their families were completely ruined; yet, neither a fine word was breathed nor compensation demanded.

It is no law of Nature that drive such poor men into pithas where he loses all human dignity and measure; rather it is the absence of a lack of society, of the pressure of an equal public opinion.

Prohibition is intended to save the City's poor working man—his family and generations yet to come. There are a thousand young boys growing up who have never seen a Pitha, and who will never know the handicap of liquor—and this excellent condition will go on spreading over the country when the "Wet-Press" and 'propaganda" for booze are forgotten.

Late Mr. Chiney

From A Correspondent).

Death occurred last week of Typhoid of Mr. Prabhakar Sadashiv Chiney, B. A., LL.M., Advocate, Dhantoli, Nagpur. He wrote many treatises on law and was conducting a fortnightly journal called "The Nagpur Law Notes". He was only 34 years old Last year he was awarded a prize of Rs. 50/- by the Government of Baroda for his essay on "Hindu Law of Inheritance," the competition being open to all throughout India.

WASHINGTON.—The Ways and Means Sub-Committee of the House of Representatives has tentatively voted for a revision of taxes on companies substituting 'inter alia' a flat corporate income-tax for undistributed profits tax and also extended for two years the existing excise taxes.

How Satyanand Died

Prosecution Evidence In Case Against Satyagrahies

HYDERABAD, (By Mail).

Raja Ram, the Secretary of the Yakootpura Arya Samaj, appeared yesterday before Mr. Syed Ghulam Pantatan, the Chief City Magistrate, to answer charges of delivering an objectionable speech, broadcasting false reports against the Government and convening a political public meeting without the sanction of the Government (under Sections 28, P.S.R. and Section 6 of the Public Meetings Rules respectively). The accused is on bail.

Mr. Zaman Khan, the Investigating Officer, deposed that the accused delivered an objectionable speech on 2nd May in the Yakootpura Arya Samaj before a large gathering in which the accused (Raja Ram) broadcast false rumours against the Government and tried to create contempt and dissatisfaction among the people against the Government. The accused in his speech also mentioned that Swami Satyanand was stopped from performing 'Havankund' in the Jail and as the result of which he went on hunger-strike: The Swamiji was also beaten when he refused to take food. When his dead body was brought to the Devideenbagh after his death injuries were found on his head and one of the eyes was in broken condition.

Mr. Zaman Khan added that all statements were baseless. Subsequently the Information Bureau issued a communique detailing the circumstances of his (Swamiji's) death.

Habibuddin, the Jamadar of the C.I.D. who took down the speech of the accused, and Bala Prasad, a merchant of the locality, were also examined for the Prosecution.

Mr. Ghulam Murtuza, the Daroga of the Central Jail of Chanchalguda in his evidence said that the Swamiji was transferred to the Central Jail, with a batch of 200 satyagrahis on 15th April. He remained in the Jail till 23rd April. His age was 74 years. He died in the Osmania General Hospital. He was in the Jail Hospital from 23rd to 26th April. The Swamiji never went on hunger-strike and was not beaten at any time in the Jail. After the death of the Swamiji the witness went to Mr. Vinayak Rao and informed him about the death of Swamiji. On this Mr. Vinayak Rao sent a Pandit with a D. O. letter to hand over the dead body, who gave a written statement certifying that the dead body was in good condition.

Cross-examined by Mr. B. Ramakishen Rao, Defence Counsel, the witness said that when the Swamiji was transferred from Gulburga, he was suffering from eye trouble and was under the treatment of Dr. Naidu. He was admitted on 26th April into the Osmania General Hospital and died the following day. Since four or five months permission had been given to perform 'Havankund' in the Central Jail.

Dr. C. S. Naidu, the Central Jail Surgeon, stated that the Swamiji was under his treatment from 23rd April as an in-patient. He was suffering from fever and had caratitis in his right eye as the result of which he became blind in one eye. He was also short-sighted in the other eye. Witness had treated the Swamiji's eyes. He had examined him and found no injury on his body or the head.

The witness detected signs of paralysis in him and therefore sent him to the Osmania General Hospital. The Swamiji had told the doctor that his age was 84. Due to old age and fever the Swamiji was often wandering in mind. When he was sent to the Osmania Hospital he was in good condition. According to the certificate which was received from the Osmania Hospital the cause of death was "cardiac failure." He was given liquid diet, but sometimes he was not able to drink it and in the ordinary course he was forced to drink it, which is done in the case of other patients. He never went on hunger-strike.

Cross-examined the doctor said that when satyagraha prisoners take ill they are admitted in the Jail Hospital as in-patients. At present there might be nearly 200 satyagrahi in-patients. Most of the satyagrahi patients are blind, lame, and very weak and there are also satyagrahis suffering from infectious diseases who are under treatment. When the witness inquired from the Swamiji about his eye, the Swamiji told him that on account of an old disease he had lost his eye, but at present he had some trouble in it. No work was taken from the Swamiji. No satyagrahi had been produced before the witness hitherto who was beaten by the Jail authorities in connexion with the satyagraha. Whenever flogging takes places his advice is sought first.

Dr. Bankat Chand, the Surgeon of Osmania General Hospital, in his evidence said that the Swamiji was admitted into the Hospital on the evening of 26th April and died the following day. The cause of death was 'cardiac failure'. He examined the deceased on the morning of 27th April, but found no injury on his body, head and eye.

Cross-examined he said that every possible medical aid was rendered to the Swamiji.

The case has been adjourned till 17th June when the accused will produce defence witnesses.

SERVANTS OF INDIA

Review Of Activities Of Members For Past Year

POONA, June 12.

The Servants of India Society celebrated its thirty-fourth anniversary to-day.

According to the report of the Society for 1938-39, the members numbering 32 were engaged in the service of the country in a variety of ways. Several members paid special attention to the organisation of peasants and agitation for the promotion of legislative measures for their amelioration.

The Hon. Dr. Hirdaynath Kunzru, President of the Society, was deputed by the Indian Institute of Internal Affairs as leader of the Indian Delegation to the British Commonwealth Relations Conference, which met at Sydney Australia, in September last. He toured Australia, Ceylon, New Zealand, Fiji, Hawaii, Japan, China and Malaya to study local problems, and in particular those relating to Indians settled therein.

Messrs. N. M. Joshi and R. R. Bakhale fully participated in the negotiations and Conferences, which ultimately led to the unity of the Trade Union organisations in India. Mr. Joshi attended a meeting of the Governing Council of the International Labour Office. Mr. S. V. Parulekar was the Indian Labour Delegate to the International Labour Conference at Geneva in 1938.

LABOUR CONDITIONS IN 1938

Director Winant's Report To I. L. O.

NEW DELHI, June 10.

In his report to the I. L. Conference now sitting at Geneva, Director Winant points out that, while social conditions were determined largely by the economic setting of the different countries, political developments have also been exerting considerable influence. The advance of Social progress has consequently been uneven; it has been greatest in those countries which were least affected by political uncertainties, but it has been checked in large areas of the world because the immediate needs of national defence have for the moment prevailed over more lasting considerations.

The report points out that the world unemployment index computed by the I. L. O. shows a percentage of about 11½ for 1938, as compared with about 10 in 1937 and over 20 in 1932 and 1933. The fact that even in a period of acknowleged prosperity, like the early months of 1937, it was not possible to reduce unemployment being 10 per cent, in the great majority of countries lends support to the fear that there is grave danger of large-scale unemployment being transformed from an intermittent to a quasi-permanent problem, in spite of the continued efforts in almost all countries to reduce unemployment.

Referring to the German official claim that unemployment in the country has been practically eliminated, Director Winant maintains that this does not necessarily mean that German working population is fully and productively employed, as a great deal of the work cannot be remunerative and can only result in uneconomic production. Dealing with India, the report records that, as a result of the increasing demand for skilled labour, and of efforts to provide additional scope for employment for young persons leaving school, particular attention has been given to the development of technical and vocational education. The report instances the efforts made by the Bombay Board of Secondary Education to put into effect a scheme for converting some of the existing general educational institutions into technical schools and the scheme sponsored by the Hyderabad State for extension of facilities for vocational training.

Regarding the important issue of the 40-hour week, Director Winant points out that the general concensus of opinion among Governments appears to be for postponing action for the present, as it seems inopportune to take on such international commitments in a time of world crisis.

In France, where a 40-hour week has introduced in 1936, owing to the increase in international tension a decree of March 1939 permitted a 60-hour week in undertaking working for national defence, and in April 1939 a further contribution was levied from labour in the shape of lengthening of working hours by which as a provisional measure the 40-hour week has been replaced by the 45-hour week for industry in general. In U. S. A., however, the Fair Labour Standards Act of 1938 marked an important step forward in consolidating the policy of shortening hours and improving wage conditions; the Act provides that from October 1938 till October 1939 the working-week shall not exceed 44 hours, that in the following year hours should be shortened to 42, and that by October 1940 a 40-hour week should come into effect for all persons covered by the Act.

Unite Under 'Forward Bloc'

Ruikar's Appeal To C. P. Radicals

(From Our Correspondent)

NAGPUR, (By Mail).

Mr. K. F. Nariman has requested Mr. R. S. Ruiker to communicate with those in the province who sympathize with the movement for the formation of "Forward Bloc", a conference for which purpose will be held at Bombay, and enlist their support and co-operation.

Mr. Ruiker has issued an appeal to all radicals in the Central Provinces in which he states that the Forward Bloc of Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose affords an opportunity of all left wingers to unite on the basis of a united programme. The Forward Bloc did not infringe upon the autonomy or identity of any of the existing left groups but only affords a common ground for all the left-wingers and radicals to come together and to explore all their points of agreement and to chalk out an approved programme of action.

Proceeding Mr. Ruiker states that their foremost duty was to check the growth of neo-constitutionalism which to-day was dominating the Congress under the Gandhian leadership. To check that drift towards compromise with British Imperialism, all left-wingers must forget their minor differences and unite under the banner of the Forward Bloc. He, therefore, appeals to all radicals in the province and all the left wingers whether Royists, Socialists or Communists to attend the forthcoming conference of the Forward Bloc at Bombay to strengthen the hands of Mr. Bose in giving a new revolutionary orientation to Congress politics

Lahore Prepares To Welcome Subhas

LAHORE, June 12.

Elaborate preparations are being made to accord a right royal reception to Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose when he reaches Lahore on June 16 morning.

The open session of the All-India Radical Youth Conference begins at 8-30 in the evening in the Town Hall grounds in the open air pandal.

Several institutions in the city are presenting addresses to Mr. Bose, while the Reception Committee has arranged a tea party in honour of Mr. Bose on June 17.—United Press.

Support To Subhas Bose

(From Our Correspondent).

GORAKHPUR June 7.

A huge meeting of the working classes, peasants, congressmen and politicians of radical views of Gorakhpur was held on the workshop maidan under the presidentship of Dr. Biswanth Mukerjee, M.L.A., president, Mazdoor and Kisan Sabha and the B.&.N.W. Railwaymen's Association.

Dr. Mukerjee said that the times were ripe when working classes and large numbers and should try to capture it. He said most of the people who stated themselves as peasants, and men and women of radical political views should enter the Congress in Congress socialists betrayed the cause of socialism. Dr. Mukerjee said that Mahatma Gandhi was againt it and Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru and Messrs. Narendra Deo and Jaiprakash Narayan so long as they wanted to play the second fiddle to the Mahatma they could not be of any service to the country as far as the spread and propagation of socialistic ideas were concerned.

Dr. Mukerjee explained the whole situation concerning the Forward Bloc to the audience. He related the whole history of the activities of Sj. Subhas Bose and explained to the audience how Sj. Bose was the only suitable leader of the country at the present moment.

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Let Them Not Be Left As "Lost Generation"

China's War Orphans Must Be Saved From Hungry Death: Call For Help

"There are millions of war orphans in China, the children of our fighters who have given their lives for the independence of our country and the freedom of our people, the children of mothers and fathers who have been killed by bombs in our cities, the children of refugees who, driven from their homes by the invader, have died of disease or starvation before they could find a new home.

To these are added other millions whose parents are still living but are unable to care for them, the little sons and daughters of the men and women at the front, and of countless uprooted, destitute and starving victims of Japanese imperialism," says Madame San-Yat Sen in an appeal for help.

The army of children left homeless and unprotected by the war claims more than our sympathy, more than our charity. It represents a whole generation of our future citizens—a whole generation of men and women who will be called upon to build a new China after the achievement of the victory for which their parents are fighting, suffering, and dying.

While mindful of the great work being done by the National Association for the Care of War Orphans, the China Defence League has been impelled by the magnitude of the need to launch its own campaign for war orphans to establish orphanages in regions where they do not so far exist.

One such orphanage has now been founded at Sanyuan in Shensi. This orphanage is to accommodate 500 children, providing them with medical care, nourishment for growth, clothing, shelter and general and vocational education which will make them useful citizens of the future China, fit to take up the tasks which they will be called upon to carry out.

Other orphanages are planned in Kwangsi and in Szechwan. Still others could be started wherever there is need—wherever the fight for a free China is being carried on and our children can be preserved for a future as free men and women.

To carry on this work, we need only money. Workers are available to run the orphanages, to teach and care for the children. The equivalent of two American dollars, or of eight shillings, will pay all the expenses incidental to the upkeep of a child for one month—including food, clothing, medicines, and cost of personnel.

The children of our fighting people must not become a "lost generation." They must be saved from a hungry death, and from the physical and mental degeneration which will be the consequence of neglect.

Save our war orphans. Show your sympathy for China to-day by helping to preserve the vital forces of the China of to-morrow. I am sure that you will do this.

Industry And Crops

Problem Of Colour In Sugar Manufacture

Investigations are in progress at the Imperial Agricultural Research Institute to find out how best the cultivators could be assisted in getting agricultural produce of quality and standard demanded by trade and industry. For industrial crops, it is not enough merely to grow them; the crops grown must be such as may be marketed, and in order that they may be marketed and fetch good price, they must have some specified qualities and conform to certain defined standards. Thus milling and baking qualities in wheat, malting qualities in barley, smoking and chewing qualities in tobacco, and qualities for gur and sugar manufacture in sugarcane and sugar beet, determine the price of the respective agricultural produce.

Investigations have shown that apart from varietal differences, conditions of soil and fertiliser treatment affect the quality of the produce appreciably.

The effect of manures and fertilisers on the quality of tobacco have been under study at Guntur. The effect of manurial applications was visible in the total number of leaves and the rate of maturity. Farmyard manure and superphosphate induce early maturity of the leaf. Samples of cured leaf when submitted to quality tests by experts evoked conflicting valuations, the greatest agreement being with regard to the better quality of the leaf from unmanured and farmyard manured plots.

The problem of colour development by certain sugarcane juices has been under study. The colour appears to be due to the presence of certain soluble nitrogenous bodies. The elimination of these bodies by activated paddy husk carbon is not complete; so they escape into the juice and finally impart colour to the 'gur.' The effect of iron greening tannins on colour production is being investigated. The tannings, which belong to the group of polyphenols, are present in sugarcane in such small quantities as 0.01 to 0.02 per cent of juice, and are found mostly in the assimilating parts of the cane. Experiments are in progress to find out a simple method of eliminating these colour-imparting bodies from sugarcane juices.

On the factory side, coloured canes are long known to give trouble in clarification by the sulphitation process, yielding brown-coloured sugars. The pigments of the rind, which consist mostly of anthocyanins, have been investigated for their properties, especially those fractions which contaminate sugar crystals produced by the sulphitation process, as also the possibilities of their elimination by oxidation, reduction and absorption methods. These investigations have led to the development of a workable methods which can be employed on the factory scale, to eliminate the colouring matter of canes with coloured rind.

Mysore Ruler And Dewan Eulogized In London

Lord Samuel On "The Four Problems Of India"

(From Our Correspondent)
MYSORE (By Mail).

Describing India as the country where one-sixth of the human race lived amidst rapid transition, he referred to the "days of grave urgent problems. Four great problems, or groups of problems, stand conspicuous. The first and most urgent is the question of the condition of the masses of the people and next, as a part of that, the status of the Harijans or the Untouchables. Then there are the difficulties that arise from the frequent antagonisms between Hindus and Moslems, and fourth, there is the whole complication of political problems of the Provinces and the States. Federation and relations also with Great Britain and the status of India in the world."

WORK IN MYSORE

And then the Viscount referred to what Mysore has done towards the Four Great Problems thus: "In Mysore, much has been done in recent years to solve some of these problems as they affect that particular State.

I had the opportunity of visiting Krishnaraj Sagara and seeing its great dam nearly two miles long, and there are other modern electrical installations in other parts of the State which have made possible this remarkable development of the industries of Mysore.

"Nor are the amenities of life forgotten. Housing, hospitals and other Institutions there are noted for the true modern structure. Even the State Soap Factory which I visited, had a facade that would be worthy of having its design accepted by the architecture room of the Royal Academy And nothing can be more fairylike than to see the Palace and City illuminated at night by this abundant electrical supply. It is indeed one of the most attractive sights that one can see, not only in India but in any part of the globe."

COMMUNALISM

Here with a ruler of the Hindu faith and a Dewan who is a Moslem, and all offices in the State open to men of both communities, Mysore stands as an example of peace and harmony in this unhappy conflict. His Highness himself gives his personal encouragement to the construction of new mosques for the Moslem population and in other ways shows that particular toleration which is one of the finest characteristics of Hinduism at its best.

Two States stand pre-eminent, one of them is Baroda and the other once more, Mysore, which are regarded as the leaders in the wise association of powers of representatives of the people with the rulers.

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Spain And Germany To Conclude Secret Pact?

MAJOR PORTION OF FOREIGN TROOPS STILL IN SPAIN

MADRID, (By Air Mail).

The "United Press" understands from authoritative quarters that the German troops, which were recently withdrawn from Spain, are coming back to Spain.

It is learnt that the Spanish Ambassador has been recently informed by one of the chief officials of the German Ministry for Foreign Affairs that on June 20 these "Condoz Loginnaire" will be sent back to Spain.

There was a rumour that all the German and Italian troops have been withdrawn from Spain, but actually a major portion of these troops is still here. Germany has about 322 bombers and Italy 242. There are 142 German ordinary fighters, 314 Italian ordinary fighters, 15 German extra-rapid fighters and 34 Italian extra-rapid fighters. Over and above these, there are 124 German and 123 Italian reconnaissance planes. German and Italian pilots sufficient to man 1,250 planes are also here.

It is further learnt that a secret pact between Germany and Spain will be made soon.—United Press.

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BOMBAY AND MADRAS

BRITAIN'S £445,000 PURCHASES OF U. S. AIRCRAFT IN ONE MONTH

WASHINGTON, (By Air Mail).

Great Britain's purchases of U. S. Aircraft and aeroplane parts in March amounted to 2,224,524 dollars (about £444,505), the United States department of commerce has disclosed.

In the same month France's aircraft purchases from America were worth 2,087,767 dollars (£ 417,553) and those of the Netherlands Indies 1,674,068 dollars (£ 334,813).

Other leading buyers were Holland, the Soviet Union and Japan.

American aeronautic experts for the first quarter of 1939 reached a record total value of 20,405,195 dollars (£4,081,039)...42 per cent more than in the corresponding period of last year.

Exports during March alone amounted to 8,740,795 dollars (£ 1,748,159). This was 29 per cent more than those for the previous month and 46 per cent. more than those for March 1938.—Reuter.

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Echo Of Transfer Of Czechoslovakian Gold From Bank Of England

(From Our Own Correspondent).
LONDON, (By Air).

The transfer of Czechoslovakia gold from the Bank of England to the Reichsbank will be the subject of fresh references in the House of Commons after the Whitsuntide recess.

Many members are anxious for further information and will press in particular for details of the various rights of the Bank of International Settlements, the Bank of England and the Reichsbank. There will be some pressure upon the Government to take steps to ensure that in future it shall be provided with full information regarding the transfer of assets of this nature.

Protest Against Action Of United States Police

(From Our Own Correspondent).
DUBLIN, (By Air).

A Republican organisation in Dublin known as the 'Cumann na m Ban' had before it at a conference a copy of a cablegram which it was alleged has passed between the chief of police at Los Angeles and the Commissioner of the Metropolitan Police. The cable referred to a statement said to have been made in America by Sean Russell, known as head of the I.R.A.

The conference sent a cable to President Roosevelt protesting against action of the United States' policy.

Mrs. Rameshwari Nehru's Tour In South India

DELHI, June 11.

Mrs. Rameshwari Nehru, Vice-President of the All-India Harijan Sevak Sangh and the President-elect of the Temple Entry Conference to be held at Madura on the 13th after two days stay at Madras visiting the various Harijan centres of activities like the Harijan Industrial Institute at Kodambakkam where, carpentry, canework and smithy and dispensary works are carried on under the able guidance of Sjt. Jaganath Das and the Harijan Colony at Gokulam, the Dakshina Bharat Hindi Prachar Sabha, Tyagarayanagar Madras, she reached this morning Madura.

After the Temple Entry Conference Mrs. Nehru will undertake a tour of all the Tamil Nad Districts in company of Sjt. Vaidyanath Iyer, Advocate, President of the Tamil Nad Harijan Sevak Sangh and Sjt. L. N. Gopalaswami, Secretary of the Tamil Nad Harijan Sevak Sangh and carry on a temple entry propaganda for Harijans.

Hyderabad Film Journalists

(From A Correspondent)
HYDERABAD, (Dn.) (By Mail)

A dinner was given by Mr. Sayyid Sa'ad Ullah Quadri at his residence in Kachiguda on June 9, 1939 Among the guests were some of the prominent people and film Journalists of Hyderabad. The Film Journalists held a meeting with Mr. Mehshar Abidi in the chair, in which an address was given to Prof. Ovais Ahmad Adib, M. A., B. A. (Honours), F. R. C., one of the well-known film journalists of India. Prof. Ovais Ahmad, in reply to the address, expressed his views on the problem of the Film language and criticised the present mentality of the producers, their treatment of sub-ordinates, their prejudice and narrow mindedness. A few resolutions were also passed against the Indian Motion Picture Congress.

Attempt To Nazify German Churches

(From Our Own Correspondent)
BERLIN, (By Air).

A thousand Protestant churches in country villages all over North Germany are without clergy. Young curates belonging to the opposition movement have been forbidden to officiate. But the services will go on laymen will take their places.

Millions of church-goers in Germany resent the organised attempt being made to Nazify their church and have supported the curates in their stand for independence. But now they are forbidden to contribute to the support of their banned curates. Thirty vicars have been deprived of their living for daring to defy Nazi decrees prescribing what they should preach from the pulpit.

MONETARY HELP TO Y. D. NAIK

Appeal To Subscribe To Purse Fund

Maharashtra Seva Mandal Vyayamshala authorities have issued the following statement:—

Mr. Y. D. Naik, a life member and honorary Physical Instructor of the Maharashtra Seva Mandal has been sent to Berlin, Germany, for higher education in Physical Training on 9th March, 1939. He has also served Bombay and Suburban Physical Training League as its Hon Secretary and also was an enthusiastic worker of the All Maharashtra Physical Training Conference.

Mr. Naik requires monetary help for his higher education and it is in our interest to render him every possible help.

In order to collect funds the Maharashtra Seva Mandal Naik Purse Committee consisting of workers from various institutions in Bombay. The public is requested to co-operate with the Committee by sympathising with its cause and thus help the Committee in successfully securing necessary help.

Bombay Kisan Workers' Conference

Messrs. S. V. Parulekar, M.L.A. and Indulal Yagnik Jt. Sec. A.I.K. Sabha write that:—

The conference of all those interested in agrarian problems and who are working among the Kisans of Bombay Presidency, will be held at the Servants of India Society, Sandhurst Road, on the 27th and 28th instant, in order to discuss and decide upon necessary amendments to various bills dealing with Kisans, introduced by the Government of Bombay. The first sitting will take place at 1 p.m. on Tuesday the 27th instant. All those desiring to take part in the deliberations are requested to attend and oblige.

That the work of the local bodies was not up the mark is the opinion expressed by the Berar Local Bodies Control Board, at a meeting held at Akola, the Hon'ble Mr. Brijlal Biyani, President of the Provincial Congress Committee, Berar, presiding.

Part Of Chinese Press In Struggle For Liberation

(From Our Own Correspondent)
LONDON, (By Air).

The honourable part which the Chinese press is playing "in the struggle for liberation from the Japanese invaders" was the subject the other day of a broadcast in English from the Moscow-short-wave station. We heard it pretty clearly in London.

It was stated that millions of Chinese, even in parts of the country now occupied by the Japanese, were having access to newspapers of some sort, the most effective of which, so far as the illiterate are concerned, are brilliantly coloured posters, whose illustrations are understandable to all. The newspapers range from holograph production on a single sheet of tissue paper to printed vernacular editions of a considerable number of pages.

One newspaper now being produced in Chungking, which has a circulation of 50,000 or double what it formerly was, had been compelled to move three times since the war began. It was explained further that scholarly Chinese writers who, because they were concerned only with "pure art," would have nothing to do with the press in the past are now writing for the newspapers because they have been made politically conscious by the struggle in which their country is engaged.

Brijlal Biyani To Preside Over Khachrod Political Conference

(From Our Correspondent)
AKOLA, (By Mail).

It is understood that Hon. Shri. Brijlal Biyani, President, Provincial Congress Committee, has accepted the invitation to preside over the Khachrod Pargana Political Conference to be held at Khachrod on the 17th and 18th of this month.

Shri Biyani will be leaving Akola on the 13th by Nagpur Mail and on the way will visit Mhow and other places for some public engagements. He will spend about a week in the Gwalior State and will return here by the 21st instant.

Krishna Rajendra Technological Institute In Bangalore

(From Our Correspondent)
BANGALORE, (By Mail).

The session will consist of two terms, the first one commencing on the 26th of June 1939 and ending on 31st of October 1939 and the second one commencing on 1st November 1939 and ending on 31st March 1940. In addition to the Diploma Course in Textile Technology started during the academical year 1938-39, new courses will be started, namely, the Certificate Course in Textile Technology and the Artisan Course in weaving, dyeing and printing and bleaching and finishing.

The Principal of the Institute will supply, on request, the necessary application forms for admission and other particulars.

BERLIN.—Herr Hitler is 'en route' to Berchtesgaden where he is expected to stay for several weeks. Some circles declare that he may even stay for two months.

QUARANTINE RESTRICTIONS IN SINGAPORE

Warning To Arrivals From Madras

SIMLA, (By Mail)

Information has been received in the office of the Public Health Commissioner with the Government of India from the Colonial Secretary, Singapore, that the Straits Settlements have imposed quarantine restrictions against arrivals from Madras on account of smallpox. In order to avoid possible delay and inconvenience at the port of debarkation, passengers leaving Madras for the Straits Settlements are advised to be in possession of vaccination certificates showing that vaccination has been performed not less than twelve days and not more than three years previously unless they bear evidence of a previous attack of smallpox or show local signs of an early vaccination reaction indicating adequate immunity.—United Press.

Alcohol And Mental Disorders

Plea For Legislation To Treat Alcoholics As Lunatics

British Physician Analyses Cases He Came Across

(Address delivered by Sir Maurice Craig, C.B.E., M.A., M.D. to the National Temperance League of the British Medical Association).

In the short time that is available for an address such as this, it is impossible to refer to more than a few points of interest which would seem to call for further investigation. There is one that more especially interests me in view of the importance that has been attached to a statement made by Sir Frederick Mott in his article in the book entitled "The Action of Alcohol on Man." After reciting certain facts, he writes that these "all bear witness that alcohol plays a relatively unimportant part in the production of certified insanity." You must note that he says "certified" insanity.

CHRONIC ALCOHOLIS

Now, this is a legal term, and connotes not merely a disorder which may have been caused by this or by that, but a disorder which by statute has to be dealt with in a certain way. Certification has to do with the liberty of the subject, and is an instrument by which the liberty of a person may be transferred to the care of another. Everyone who has experience of these matters knows that the percentage of acute of chronic alcoholics, who are detained in mental hospitals, is very small compared with the number, who remain at large. Sir Frederick Mott himself states this clearly in the same article from which I have just quoted. He says of the chronic alcoholic 'inter alia' that he "becomes indifferent to responsibilities..... and he is content to see his home ruined and his wife and children reduced to poverty and misery, ... and although he may be at any time a danger to society, he generally manages to escape the lunatic asylum."

THEIR ANTISOCIAL CONDUCT.

Further, he says, "a considerable proportion of the chronic alcoholics drift into the vagrant class, and help to swell the floating population of prisons and workhouses. Many of them are more anti-social in their conduct than the certified lunatic." Clearly Sir Frederick Mott is under no illusions as to the possible effects of alcohol. He is, no doubt, like myself and all those whose work lies within the realm of mental medicine, knows that the lunacy laws are thoroughly unsuited for regulating the detention and care of the person whose mental disorder is due to the direct action of alcohol. He know that the vast majority of these persons will and do regain their mental equilibrium in the legal sense within, may be, a few days of the withdrawal of alcohol, and in consequence they are discharged.

LAWS THAT FALL SHORT.

Now, the alcoholic is always irritable and quarrelsome and is ready to blame others for his dissolute habits. That he should be detained in a mental hospital, and then that he should be discharged within a week or two as sane, is a useful rod with which to beat his long-suffering relations. Therefore we should not expect to find a large proportion of alcoholics in mental hospitals, not because they ought not to be under supervision, but because the laws that govern these hospitals were never intended to deal with this type of disorder.

INTERFERENCE BY STATE.

That alcohol has a profound effect upon both the mental and the physical health of an individual would, I presume, be accepted by everyone, and the only question in dispute would be whether the number so affected were large enough to call for interference by the State through the legislature. Those who govern us rarely bring in laws unless they have been widely called for by the public. Education has done much to teach the ill-effects of alcohol, and it is without doubt the best means of attaining a right judgment. But even when education has completed its work, there will always remain a type of individual, who is inaccessible to reason or argument, and are we to permit him full liberty whilst he ruins his own life and the happiness and well-being of others?

CROP OF SUICIDES.

Once again to quote Sir Frederick Mott, who writes: "All thinking people are agreed that the abuse of alcohol among civilised nations is directly or indirectly responsible for a large proportion of the crimes of violence, of industrial inefficiency, of poverty and misery, and later he agrees with Dr. Sullivan that alcohol is responsible for one-fifth of the suicides that take place. He also calls attention to the part that alcohol plays in the spread of venereal disease. If all these statements are true—and I cannot imagine that there will be many who disagree with them—then to prove that the number of alcoholic persons, who are to be found in mental hospitals is small, while there are no other institutions for their care, merely goes to prove how ineffective are the means of providing treatment for these persons and of protecting the public from their abnormal conduct.

MINOR MENTAL CHANGES.

I do not suggest that the mental hospital is the ideal place to treat these persons in, and when clinics for the treatment of early types of mental disorder are set up, as we hope will be the case at no distant date, then it will be to these institutions that the alcoholics should go. It is what the public and, indeed, the scientific observer also, would call the minor mental changes that result from taking alcohol that are so damaging to a person's efficiency and happiness and that are so hurtful to others who have to live with such an individual. It calls for no great power of observation to note this, and, now that we know the devastating effect of constant emotional disturbances, it is certainly not wise to make no attempt to remedy this state of affairs. We now recognise how slow and how subtle are many mental changes and, owing to their slow development, how easy it is to explain these changes away. The children of alcoholic parents are especially prone to develop minor mental changes, and these lesser disturbances may pass on to the graver forms in later life.

UNHAPPY HOME CONDITIONS.

Apart from the nutritional defects which may be noticeable in the earlier years of life, there are the mental effects due to the unhappy home conditions under which the child has to live. The unkind treatment which these children receive leaves its mark, and, as years pass, it is their disturbed emotion which plays so important a part. It is not what the child talks about which usually deeply troubles it; it is more often the matters on which it is silent, and it is only if one is able to get it to open its mind that the depth of its distress will be revealed. Many patients can trace the cause of their nervous symptoms in later life to a childhood made unhappy by an alcoholic parent. To be constantly exposed to violent and threatening language, to be struck and frightened, to see the other parent abused and ill-treated, must and does lead to emotional disturbances which increase as years pass on.

NERVOUS DISTURBANCES.

It is urgently necessary for the mental development of a child that it should be removed from such an environment, but this in some cases is not possible. Some observers have pointed out that the child of alcoholic parentage is often above the average in intelligence, but this early brilliancy may be, and often is, the evidence of the child's instability. Hyper-sensitivity and swift response may be associated with an unstable emotional reaction. If the child is understood and brought up in a peaceful environment, all may be well; but if it is exposed to the misery of an unhappy home, nervous disturbances must result. We now know that psycho-neuroses may pass on into psychoses, and experience teaches that our future mental welfare is largely dependent upon the psychological atmosphere in which we spent our early years.

Much is now done for physical hygiene, but the understanding of mental hygiene is only just in its beginning, yet, important as it is to have a healthy body, how much more important is a healthy mind?

MISCHIEVOUS NOTIONS.

Those who criticise the advocates of temperance tell us that alcoholism is merely the expression of some other degenerative factor in the individual; to some extent this is undoubtedly true, but to say this does not, as it would at times appear to be thought, justify a policy of inaction. To read some writers on the subject one would conclude that the taking of alcohol is a good test for deciding who are the fittest, but medical science has to do with the prevention of disease, and its aim is the efficiency of the greatest number.

Professor Starling writes: "The idea that a plentiful use of alcoholic drinks is beneficial for the heavy worker is misleading and mischievous, although we often find powerful men doing large amounts of work and taking considerable quantities of alcohol, this work is done in spite of and not by aid of the alcohol." Later he says that "industrial drinking is thus founded on a pernicious illusion, and any measure which would diminish its extent can result only in greater efficiency and in improved health of the workmen."

DRUG ADDICTION.

Research in mental medicine more and more goes to show that mental changes are frequently the result of poisons produced within the body or absorbed from without. That one individual is more sensitive to a protein poison than another does not exclude the importance of protection from such poison; That the mental changes produced by a poison are not so severe as to render the person suffering "insane" in the legal sense of the term is no answer to the main issue when it is known how frequently we meet those who are crippled by lesser defects.

We have heard much of drug addiction during recent years, and, whilst it is right and proper to see that any new danger of this kind is guarded against, it must be borne in mind that, except in a very limited number of cases, drug addiction is negligible in this country, while, on the other hand, addiction to alcohol is still only too prevalent, but we find no such activity in dealing with it.

LICENSE SYSTEM.

It is outside the limits of this address to make suggestions as to how to deal with the alcoholic, but, apart from the introduction of a licence to the individual to purchase alcohol—which has much to favour it—the "family council" as found in Norman Law always appears to me a method which should be carefully considered.

There is one other point on which I should like to touch, and that is the administering of alcohol as an hypnotic for sleeplessness. I note that Dr. Robert Hutchison, writing in "The Action of Alcohol on Man," on alcohol as a medicine, says that "all physiologists are agreed that the action of alcohol on the nervous system is essentially a depressant or sedative one, and that its supposed stimulating effect upon the brain is really illusory and due simply to inhibition of the higher controlling centres. In conditions of abnormal cerebral excitability this sedative action of the drug can be turned to good account by the doctor, the best example of this perhaps being the employment of alcohol as an hypnotic in cases of mild insomnia."

NO HYPNOTIC FOR SLEEP.

In the first place, whether in many persons the exciting effect on the brain is due to the alcohol itself or, as the physiologists say, "simply to inhibition of the higher controlling centres," the observable symptom to which the taking of alcohol leads in very many persons is greater restless activity. Thirty years' experience has taught me how dangerous is this practice of taking alcohol to encourage or produce sleep, for I have seen many disastrous consequences.

Indeed, one of my criticisms against some medical men, who will not prescribe suitable means for the relief of insomnia in their patients, is that not infrequently the patient will himself turn to alcohol to relieve his disability. Now, even if at first it produces the desired effect, the dosage has to be rapidly and continually increased, and I have known a man who upto the time of his insomnia was almost an abstainer, taking as much as a bottle of whisky a night in the endeavour to obtain sleep, until he became alarmed as to the consequences of taking so large an amount of alcohol. This patient's sleep became thoroughly re-established when the alcohol was withdrawn and seven and a half grains of medicinal given for four months.

OTHER EXAMPLES.

Earlier in my professional career I tried giving alcohol in various forms for sleeplessness, but I have ceased to use it except in very rare instances, as I found it unreliable in its action and also discovered that in some cases it may be as dangerous as morphia in the rapidity with which a habit may be induced. Other clinicians have come to the same conclusion. Professor Blueler writes in his "Text Book of Psychiatry" that whilst he recognises that alcohol is recommended by some physicians as an hypnotic for sleep, he considers that, though it is the pleasantest, "it is the most dangerous (owing to the danger of habit) and less effective."

I am of the opinion that its action when used to counteract sleeplessness is not only usually ineffective but that it is injurious in other ways. That the physiologist finds by investigation and by tests that the action of alcohol on the nervous system is essentially a depressant or sedative one does not justify us in ignoring any opposite effect that may be commonly observable in clinical experience. Sir Humphry Rolleston points out that there may be a fallacy in arguing from the effects of alcohol in health to those observable in disease.

EMPIRICAL EXPERIENCES.

Writing in the "Practitioner" of October, 1924, he says: "To find the results of accurate laboratory work at variance with the conclusions derived from the more complicated problems of clinical medicine is no doubt embarrassing, but it is well to bear in mind that there are two sides to a shield, and that empirical results are deserving of consideration in the interests of our patients." I agree that in their interests we should be wrong to ignore these empirical experiences.

To take an example of a depressant, I find that choralamide is far less effective as an hypnotic when dissolved in alcohol than when given in its solid form, whereas, according to laboratory investigations, it ought to be more effective. That the healthy person can sleep better for, or in spite of, his night portion does not mean that the person who is ill will do the same.

USE OF DEPRESSANTS.

It is true that in some persons sleep is better induced by depressants and in others by excitants, but in any case the choice should fall upon the one least likely to establish a habit. This fact, at any rate, is impressed upon my mind that I have seen many patients who tell me that they date their intemperate habits from the time that they took, or were prescribed, alcohol for sleeplessness.

In concluding, let me return for one moment to the earlier subject matter of this address in order to emphasise a point on which I am certain that we are all in agreement—that greater powers should be given to deal with the chronic alcoholic. The number of these persons in our community is very large and their baneful influence is recognised on all sides, and yet they are permitted to enjoy the same degree of liberty as the citizen whose conduct is orderly.

HOMICIDAL CRIMES.

Dr. Sullivan concludes from statistical and other evidence that chronic intoxication is responsible for three-fifths of the homicidal crime of England and many other misdeeds, to some of which I have already referred. Scarcely a week passes that I do not see a chronic alcoholic whose conduct is baneful or dangerous to others, and yet from such a person there is no relief, medical or otherwise. Education will never touch him, and national total prohibition would but increase his cunning in obtaining what he seeks. He must either be treated as a normal person and his conduct made an indictable offence, or he must be regarded as a sick person requiring treatment, and if he fails to seek this himself, then others must be empowered to do it for him.

No doubt for many reasons the legislature is afraid to make laws on this matter, but surely it does not surpass the wit of man to devise a means to control the activities of these alcoholic persons. It will have to be done some day, and the sooner a beginning is made, the better.

Strikers Fail To Get Support Of Mazdur Sabha

CAWNPORE (By Mail)

The workers of the Narayan Cotton Mills abandoned the strike and resumed work this morning. The strikers failed to obtain support for the strike from the Mazdoor Sabha.

EXTENSIVE OF COMPULSORY EDUCATION

The U. P. Government has accorded sanction to the Cawnpore Municipal Board to extend he Compulsory Primary Education Act to the remaining wards in the city. The Act was in operation so far in three wards only. —A. P.

Madman's "Outrageous" Behaviour

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, June 12.

Great sensation was caused yesterday evening in the Western part of Kolhapur at about 7-30 p.m. when a middle-aged Maratha named Rawoo Banda of Kalamba village is suddenly alleged to have made a criminal assault on two young girls passing by the Rankalwesh. Luckily for them two young men walking along the road ran to their rescue and handed him over to the Police after half an hour's fight and pursuit. The suspect is reported to be a madman.

SOCIETY WEDDING

The society wedding of Miss Leelavati Bhosle, B.A. and Sardar Babasaheb Jadhav, B.A. came off last evening at the old palace in the presence of a very large and distinguished gathering of Deccan Chiefs British political officers, Sardars, ladies and gentlemen including Mr. Annasaheb Latthe and Sir Rahimtulla Chinoy of Bombay. His Highness Sir Rajaram Chhatrapati Maharajasaheb acted as host and gave away the bride. The marriage ceremoney was performed according to the ancient Vedic rites by Maratha priests under the direction of Shri Kshatrajagatguru.

LITERACY CAMPAIGN IN SIND

SIMLA, June 13.

"I hope that within a period of six months more than a thousand adults will be made literate besides boys and girls" declared Hon. Mr. Pir Illahi Bux, Education Minister of Sind in an interview to the "United Press" while referring to the progress of the "Literacy Campaign" in Sind.

He said that nearly 20,000 books were distributed by himself personally in the hundred centres in about three tehsils where the campaign has been initiated. He declared that it was his hope to retain most of these centres as permanent aided schools for children on the lines of the Mulla Schools of Sind. He said that while the predecessors of the present Government had opened schools for boys only, the present Government had imposed compulsory primary education for girls also. The total number of schools opened so far were 1,500, the day schools being for boys and girls while the night schools were for adults.—United Press.

ALEXANDRA COLLEGE OF COMMERCE

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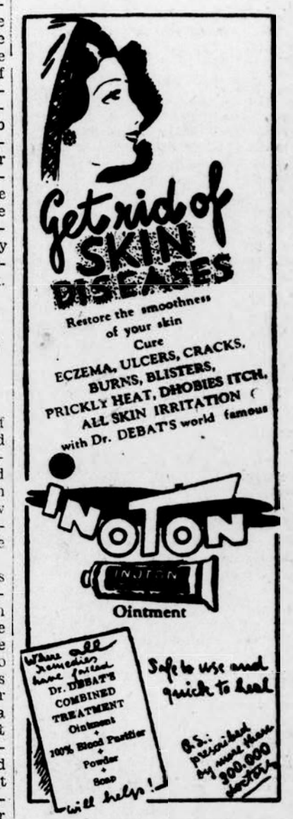

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Without Calomel—And You'll Jump Out of Bed Full of Vim and Vigour.

Your liver should pour out two pints of liquid bile into your bowels daily. If this bile is not flowing freely, your food doesn't digest. It just decays in the bowels. Gas bloats up your stomach. You get constipated. Your whole system is poisoned and you feel sour, sunk and the world looks punk.

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HOME LIFE ALMOST RUINED because of *Night Starvation!*

THIS IS NO SORT OF HOME, SRIMATI. I CAN'T INVITE FRIENDS, YOU CAN'T EVEN GET ME A GOOD DINNER. IT'S DRIVING ME OUT IN THE EVENINGS.
I'M SORRY VASANT. BUT I'M JUST WORN OUT ALL THE TIME.
YOU NEVER SEEM TO WAKE UP IN THE MORNINGS. THERE MUST BE SOMETHING WRONG. I SHALL TAKE YOU TO THE DOCTOR.
AT THE DOCTOR'S
I EVEN WAKE TIRED.
AH, THAT'S JUST IT. ENERGY IS STILL USED UP WHILE YOU SLEEP IN HEARTBEATS, BREATHING AND OTHER AUTOMATIC ACTIONS. IF ENERGY IS NOT REPLACED, NO WONDER YOU WAKE TIRED. THAT'S NIGHT STARVATION— I ADVISE HORLICKS EVERY NIGHT AT BEDTIME.
ONE MONTH LATER
HORLICKS IS MAKING A NEW WOMAN OF ME. IT'S DELICIOUS TOO.
TWO MONTHS LATER
BUT WE CAN'T ALWAYS KEEP UP LATE HOURS AT YOUR HOUSE. WITH FRESH SWEETS ALWAYS BEING SENT IN, TOO. IT MUST BE FAR TOO MUCH FOR YOUR WIFE.
OH, SRIMATI SAYS THERE ISN'T ENOUGH TO OCCUPY HER ENERGY SINCE SHE STARTED TAKING HORLICKS.
Special Reduced Offer!
Horlicks tastes best when made in the Horlicks Mixer. Just send the disc from the top of any Horlicks pack with As. 8 (for the large mixer) or As. 4 (for the small mixer) to P. O. Box 2229, Calcutta.

Do you feel worn out, depressed, or nervy? Do you even wake tired? GUARD AGAINST "NIGHT STARVATION"

(Savarni Kamjori)

take HORLICKS —then you will sleep soundly— wake refreshed — and have extra energy all day.

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL PIECEGOODS

The Millowners' Association, Bombay

Bombay, June 2.

Name of Mill	Trade No.	Trade Mark.	Ex-mill price per piece. Rs. a. p.
GREY LONGCLOTH.			
Bombay Dyeing	...	S—Quality	3 13 6
Century (S. Quality)	CCCCC5	Man and Globe	3 [illegible] 9
Crown Mill	...	Spruce Cones	5 15 0
EDSU	..	Char Minar	5 3 3
Hindoostan	8705	Khajuri	5 13 9
Do.	5805	Poppy	8 5 9
Minerva	145	Minerva	5 9 0
Mysore Spg.	100000	Two-Birds	5 9 0
Sholapur Spg.	1400	...	7 0 0
Western India	BBB13½	Cocoanut Tree	5 12 6
GREY SHIRTING.			
Berar Mfg.	82050	Pushpavati	3 9 0
Bombay Dyeing	136½	...	4 10 3
Century	3625	Bugle	4 10 3
Do. (Heavy)	15100	Man and Globe (Wide)	5 14 9
Crown Mill	140½	Tijori	5 0 0
EDSU	931	Pyala	4 12 6
EDSU	91½91½	...	4 8 3
Hindoostan	42005	Eagle	5 6 6
Do.	44025	Two Tigers	5 8 0
Phoenix Mill	3401	Turkish Lady	5 0 0
Tata Mills	335	Darji	5 6 0
Western India	140½	Sundari	5 5 0
Do.	BB44½	Horse	5 10 9
GREY SHEETING.			
Century	811	...	3 11 9
Victoria Mills	21	X—Quality	3 0 0
Do.	3827	C—Quality	2 3 0
GREY DOMESTICS.			
Century	13507	Man and Globe	9 14 0
Crown Mill	1200	Tijori	6 12 0
Tata Mills	3503	Darji	12 2 0
GREY CHADAR			per pair
Berar Mfg.	1115-XX	Tiger	1 2 9
Century	C1115N	...	1 4 3
Crown Mill	1215	Tijori	1 6 6
EDSU	1215	Hiraluxmi	1 5 3
Hindoostan	1325	Two Tigers	1 10 3
Minerva	220	Minerva	1 2 3
Do.	270	Do.	1 13 9
Mysore Spg.	260	Two-Bird	1 8 3
Svadeshi	5050	Kamal	1 2 6
Tata Mills	650	Darji	1 10 0
Western India	1325	Motor	1 11 0
GREY DRILL			per piece
Berar Mfg.	1225	Lion and Umbrella	5 14 0
Bradbury Mills	IC	...	5 3 1¼
Century	555	Tower	6 2 0
EDSU	222	...	6 9 6
Minerva	MM3	Minerva	8 12 0
Do.	1515A	Do.	6 14 0
GREY DHOTIES			per pair
Ahmedabad Advance	1940	Bull (N.B.)	1 12 6
Berar Mfg.	219	Tiger (P.B.)	1 3 6
Bombay Dyeing	...	...	1 0 2
Burhanpur Tapti	4010	B.T.M.	1 8 9
Century	2411	(24/32s)	1 1 8
Crown Mill	2472	Gourd	1 3 0
EDSU	931	Shield (P.B.)	1 7 1½
Hindoostan	3144	...	1 5 0
Indian Mfg.	1899	Lady at Toilet	1 9 0
Do.	1499	Do.	1 2 6
Khandeish Spg.	1169	...	1 12 6
Minerva	10255	Minerva	0 12 6
Mysore Spg.	10665	Two-Birds	0 13 6
Sholapur	4909	...	1 9 6
Svadeshi	3401	Kamal	1 13 9
Tata Mill	1385	Darji	1 14 0
Victoria Mill	9294	(Calendered)	1 7 0
Western India	2154	...	1 5 0
GREY SARIES			
Indian Mfg. Co.	31½x31½	Lady at Toilet	1 14 0
Do.	14½x14½	Do.	1 7 0
BLEACHED LONGCLOTH			per piece
Ahmedabad Advance	22220	...	7 0 0
Century	10001	Chakli Mala	5 11 3
Khatau Makanji	58009	Rambha	10 8 0
Kohinoor Mill	400000	...	9 8 0
Do.	500000	...	9 8 0
Do.	£703£	...	6 12 0
Minerva	4/	Minerva	6 14 0
Mysore Spg.	954	Two Birds	9 4 0
Svadeshi Mills	66001	Two Elephants and Engine	5 0 0
Tata Mills	7330B	Darji	5 8 0
BLEACHED SHIRTING			
Berar Mfg.	800	Horse	4 0 0
Kohinoor Mill	BM	...	6 0 0
Minerva	7761 (series)	Minerva	4 8 0
Mysore Spg.	Iswara	Two Birds	6 8 0
Do.	5656 (series)	Do.	5 10 0
New Great Eastern	N773	Baronet	9 4 0
Do.	816	...	10 4 0
Tata Mills	7336B	...	6 12 0
BLEACHED MULL			
Ahmedabad Advance	1376	...	2 6 0
Century	5[illegible]	Man and Globe	3 4 0
Colaba Land	1360	...	no sale
Khatau Makanji	1570	Suraj Mukhi Flower	4 2 0
Kohinoor Mill	7898	...	3 10 0
Do	80808	...	3 8 0
Mysore Spg.	81	Two Birds	4 5 0
Do.	82	Do.	4 13 0
New Great Eastern	N826	...	3 10 0
Do.	1451	...	no sale
Sholapur	128/9	...	5 14 0
Victoria Mills	B84	...	1 13 0
Do	745	...	2 8 0
BLEACHED TWILL			not making
Century	333	Three Ladies	6 0 0
Khatau Makanji	K166M	Rambha	9 8 0
Mysore Spg.	261	Two Birds	10 4 0
New Gt. Eastern	N813	...	8 12 0
Svadeshi	2222	...	
BLEACHED DRILL			
Kohinoor Mills	979	...	6 8 0
Minerva	54	Minerva	8 10 0
Mysore Spg.	4S	Two Birds	10 12 0
Svadeshi	2042	Kamal	10 12 0
Tata Mills	105	Darji	10 0 0
BLEACHED SHEETS			each
Mysore Spg.	240	Two Birds	1 9 3
New Gt. Eastern	1408	...	no sale
BLEACHING DHOTIES			per pair
Ahmedabad Advance	5½x7½	...	1 7 0
Do	12345	(Saved)	1 11 6
Century	...	Kirtisagar	2 0 0
Khandeish Spg.	K401M	..	1 12 6
Khatau Makanji	709	Photo Ticket	2 5 0
Kohinoor Mill	702	...	2 4 0
Do	K.V.	...	2 2 0
Minerva	6768/8	Minerva	1 9 0
Do	66765/8	Do.	1 11 0
Mysore Spg.	5038	Two Birds	2 0 0
Do	4848	Do.	2 1 0
Sholapur Spg.	128/11	...	2 14 0
Victoria Mills	3008	...	1 3 0
DYED SHIRTING			per piece
Ahmedabad Advanced	8111	Poplin	3 0 3
DYED DRILL	SV 188		not making
Kohinoor Mill	171	Two Birds	8 14 0
Mysore Spg.	1,1½	(Blue)	11 0 0
Simplex			
SUSI CHECKS			
Bradbury Mills	2371	...	3 12 6
Century	121	Heron	3 7 0
Phoenix Mill	505	Turkish Lady	2 4 0
Tata Mills	9330B	...	8 10 0
STRIPED DRILLS			
Hindoostan	64700	Railway and Vasant Vihar	4 14 0
Phoenix Mills	902	(Split) Turkish Lady	2 4 0
Western India	902½	Panchavati	2 4 0
STRIPED SUSIS			
Century	6061	...	3 14 0
Colaba Land	...	Sterling	4 10 0
Do. (50 p.c. colour)	1370	...	no sale
New Gt. Eastern	1255	...	no sale
Do.	...	..	4 10 0
COATINGS			
Bombay Dyeing	6761	...	4 0 6
Bradbury Mills	17210	...	5 10 0
Kohinoor Mills	314	...	5 12 0
Do.	698	...	5 4 0
Mysore Spg.	115	Two Birds	5 4 0
Do.	1288 (series)	Do.	7 14 0
Do.	3358	Do.	9 8 0
Do.	3344	Do.	8 8 0
Simplex Mills	485	...	7 0 0
Do.	4850	...	8 12 0
Tata Mills	5904	Darji	8 12 0
	(Art Silk)		
ART SILK DORIA			
Century	386	...	3 0 0
ART SILK SARIES			per yard
Simplex Mills	413	Vasanti Devi Sarojini Devi	0 7 0
Do.	452	Recemine (dyed)	3 4 0
ART SILK STRIPED TINTIN			per yard
Simplex Mills	MMMM	...	0 3 3
DOBBY AND JACQUARD CHADAR			per piece
Madhowji Dharamsi	312	...	0 13 3
Tata Mills	882	Darji	3 6 0
COTTON BLANKETS			per blanket
Century Spg.	896	Spade	0 12 10
Do.	3201	Spade	0 10 5
Colaba Land	...	...	no sale
TOWELS			per dozen
Minerva	1386	Minerva	5 4 0
Mysore Spg.	86	Two Birds	4 2 0
Do.	33	Do.	4 0 6
DYED FLANNELETTE			per yard
Colaba Land	1133	(Dyed)	no sale

Our Readers' Views

Village Panchayat In Bombay

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Among some good deeds that the Congress Government can boast of having to its credit is the more recent step taken by it in the direction of resuscitation of the Gramya Panchayet by the introduction of a measure called the amendment to the Village Panchayats Act of 1933. One peculiar feature about the present Governments of the Congress in all the different Provinces is that they are trying to revive the old interest in the culture of the land.

The Panchayet has in its germs the original genesis of all ideal of Self-Government and the Congress Government aspiring for Independence could do nothing better than re-vivify the ancient principle clothed in modern garb. There is no getting out of the situation that the Government has kept in toto the ideal of the old Act of 1933, however bureaucratic-minded it might have been, and whatever the erstwhile protests of the Congress against the old bureaucracy. We cannot brush aside this position with the Raman Sigh "Oh temporal! Oh mores!' but must emphasise that the Government has found but little to strike off the old substance of the 1933 Act, cleverly proving that they are but a reformative stage in the evolution of the political village. Departures have been made in the new scheme of things by reservation of seats, delegation of parts of appointment of the Panchayet Secretary to the Provincial Government, necessity of house tax and compulsory establishment of a Panchayet in a village with a population of 2,000 or less. Barring these few salient features there is nothing radically new so that the Congress Government could passionately claim any credit for chalking out a new and more advanced line of thought over the old measure. The other clauses intend only to improve upon the old provisions without altering the spirit or intention of the old Act. At one stage of discussions on the Act it was suggested that another radical step should be taken by abolishing the Panchayet Judicial Benches and a separate Provincial Board of Judicature should be established which would be empowered to try all the village cases, with subordinate courts to handle them and an Appellate Court to entertain appeals. But as the principle on which this suggestion was based contravened the one which inspired the new changes, viz. that the Panchayets should have a free hand in all activities pertaining to agrarian democracy, including dispensing of justice, so as to make the village one democratic whole the above proposal went over-board unsupported.

It is noteworthy that while in C. P. the Government has ventured to establish a Panchayet for a village with 500 people, Bombay moves more with caution than timidity and extends the right to villages with 2,000, with a reservation that the Government could appreciate the desirability of establishing a Panchayet in a village with less than 2,000 people. Thus, the whole of the Panchayet technique is accepted by the Congress Governments in its broad outlines but the minor details differ in accordance with the differences in local conditions.

One more glaring unfoldment of the prevailing policy of the Congress has been made in reserving seats for Mahomedans and Harijans, who have ere now creditably established a right of recognition upon this great national representative organ. To all intents and purposes, Congress has failed to evolve a political oneness and is now after creating a unified jointure. Today it is triangular: to-morrow—who knows—it might have many more angles. Such a frame-work has but a limited political utility of its own. Any measurement of the jointure could wish to broaden or shorten at any time affecting the angular position of all others. The Muslims are even now doing so; and the new measured scheme descending into the lowest strata of our nationa' life in the village will create new differences hitherto unknown to the people there and if not put the whole slumberous life into storing perturbation, will at least sow seeds of mutual suspicions where civic and judicial functions are to be discharged from purely ordinarily human point of view. What Kipling said about East and West stands true with the Congress Government in its relation to the two major communities of India to-day. But the Congress of the soul of Mahatma Gandhi in regard to these two communities is pursuing the path of Tennyson's prophecy in respect of Kipling's theme.

But no Government, even if it was the small village Panchayet, could gain without the time-honoured means of exchange and even though the Bombay Bill permits of bartering of labour for what social amenities the Panchayet could impart, yet the whole stock of funds will everywhere necessitate Government's grants to run the Panchayet. The levy of a house-tax fully determined as Section 89 (1) will henceforward run as follows:—Every Panchayet shall levy a tax upon the owners or occupiers of houses and lands which are not subject to payment of agricultural assessment within the limits of the village in such manner and at such rates as may be prescribed. The rules made for the levy of such tax may provide that the payment of such tax may be made either in cash or by the rendering of work and labour." Add to this, fairs, festivals, marriages and adoptions are permitted to be taxed. The much disputed octroi and tax on sales of goods are permissible. Even then the total collection will leave ample room for demands upon the Provincial Exchequer and the Government can pay, for large reservations made in the last Budget over Rural Development Organisation in general and Village Panchayets in particular point at Government's preparedness to share the burden. Thus, at least some part of urban taxation will be devoted to the development of the Panchayet and the civic structure in the rural area. A new charter of freedom and Self-Government has been given to the villages: it is to be seen what political party dominates the whole show.—Yours, etc.,

S. H. JHABWALA.

Palli Grotto Of Our Lady Of Lourdes

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Your correspondent was misinformed when writing under the above caption on the 20th ultimo, as a residents' meeting had no authority to deal with a question concerning only members of the St. Roque's Mass Association, at a meeting of which even defaulters by non-payment of subscriptions and others actively participated in the proceedings. In consequence the transactions were improper and not bireding on any member.

The statement that the building of the Grotto could not be expedited an account of the absence of records is a gross misrepresentation of facts, as it is abundantly clear to the members that the delay, if any, is due to the two sections of the Palli Village not being in agreement as to the site for the same.

It has been the time honoured practice for the Secretaries of the above Association to hand over the books and records only about a month or two before the Annual General Meeting.

Furthermore, a letter addressed to the President was handed to me empowering me to withhold the handing of the books and records for reasons stated therein, but this was not respected at the Meeting and the resolution embodying threats was passed inspite of it.

In consequence all the threats that have been so far levelled against me were misconceived and unfair.—Yours, etc.

A. DE ABREO.

Immigration Of Indians Into Burma

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—It should be a fact well understood in India that there is little love lost between Burmans and Indians. This growing tide of antipathy has culminated in a series of regrettable incidents which are still fresh in the memory of Indians all over. There is an organized attempt to squeeze Indians out of Burma. So far, violent methods have persisted, but now legislation is sought to aid other tactics.

The question of Indian immigration into Burma is the one of prime importance here now, and the Indian Immigration Act will be an accomplished fact before long. Whether this is the outcome of animosity or otherwise, Indians should take an impartial view of the affair. Unrestricted immigration of foreigners, Indians or others, is definitely detrimental to the interests of the Burmese. There is widespread unemployment in Burma among all classes of people, and the Indians cutting into all professions and trades creates bad blood. Besides, Indians have a reputation for pulling down all standards of living and offering very cheap competition in all walks of life.

Even apart from that, it does not pay an Indian to migrate to Burma, because all avenues of employment and trade are closed to him. Government offices have their doors permanently closed to Indians, and all commercial and private enterprises have stepped into line. An Indian cannot get even a sweeper's work in a public office or corporation. That much for employment. During the recent holocaust, attempts were especially directed against Indian traders and businessmen, and most of them in the districts are either ruined or past the sorrows of this life. Business, big and small, will pass into Burmese hands before long, and the Indian will not even have a chance of equal competition.

Indian immigration is a thing that will steadily die away by itself, and attempts on the part of India to counter Burma's attempt at restricting immigration would not only meet with stout resistance, but serve no useful purpose. Indirectly, it would tend to worsen already bad enough relations.

In the face of these obvious facts, it surprises one why the Bengal Council resolved against this attempt to restrict immigration. This resolution of Bengal has gained great prominence in Burma, and is severely resented. We should concede that the Burmans have a right to save their own nationals from unfair outside competition, and Indians should not stand in the way of Burma's legitimate rights. India should take a fair and honourable attitude in questions of this type, and help to create a spirit of better feeling among the Burmans, which would be a great guarantee to the Indians in Burma.

Besides, India should do everything possible to regulate the unrestricted outflow of India's worst specimens abroad to earn India the name of "the cooly race". It would be far better if these poor unfortunates died in their own country in an atmosphere of kindness and sympathy instead of being abused, kicked and treated like animals abroad, all for the sake of earning a precarious living, with none of the advantages or amenities of a human existence. India should discourage migration, specially of coolies. If any country wants Indian labour, let them first assure to treat them as human beings at least. There are other nationals, such as the Chinese, who work as coolies in foreign countries, but they get better wages, and better treatment than Indians, because they have the courage and unity to fight for their rights, which the docile downtrodden Indians have not.

There are many questions that require settlement between India and Burma, and let us tackle them in a spirit of friendliness and mutual helpfulness; as between two good neighbours of centuries of common intercourse and culture.

But there is one thing on which Indian opinion should be clearcut and insistent—the protection of Indian life and property in Burma. Burma was a province of India, and so, accidentally or by fate, many Indians have made Burma their home and sunk vast capital in the land. Burma owes much of its prosperity to Indians, but, with separation, there is a growing belief among a certain class of politicians and a certain section of the people that Indians are here just to be killed or plundered as suited their fancy. This is the attitude that has to be corrected. So far, Indian Government has not been able to intervene to any great purpose or effectively. But a start should be made.

I am all for the Indians identifying themselves wholly with the children of the soil, but such a course is not to be thought of at present, because of the fate that befell the Zerbadi community during the recent holocaust. The Zerbadis are the Moslems of Burma, who are Burmans in every way, but religion. Centuries of residence, free intermarriage, common customs and manners, dress, language, and identity of interests did not save them from their fate of destruction, and the Indians cannot entrust their very existence in the hands of such Burmans till they show a greater sense of responsibility, a greater respect for human life and more toleration. Till such time the Indians should remain as a separate community, and it behoves Mother India to look after her children abroad.

Is Mother India conscious of the sufferings of her children in Burma? Will she, or can she, protect her sons and daughters from abuse, plunder and murder?—Yours, etc.,

SAMUEL ONDEN.

Bombay Clerks' Union

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—At the general meeting of the clerks held on the 20th May I found that some doubts and fears were lurking in the minds of some of the clerks present at the meeting and, therefore, this is to inform the public that the Bombay Clerks' Union is quite a new organisation, the main object of which is to safeguard the economic interests of the clerks serving in various offices in the city of Bombay and its suburbs; the Union is being registered under the Trade Unions' Act, and it has nothing to do with its namesake of old memory.

Another doubt expressed by some clerks was, if any good will come to them, if they join the Union. The efficacy of collective bargaining is a matter of history and the past bristles with instances of successes after successes achieved by concerted and joint action in all human activities. Nothing but a united front against the onslaughts of vested interests will do any good to any group or individual. The employers' interest lies in exploiting employees and the interest of the employees lies in exacting as much remuneration for the services they render to their employers as they possibly can. Individually this is impossible but collectively it is as easy as easiness can be. Therefore, nothing but a strong Union with cent per cent. membership alone will ensure prosperity and happiness to the clerical population. Therefore, the clerks owe it to themselves, to their dependents and to their descendants to join the Union and make it strong.

Another fear that was expressed by some was, the possibility of victimisation by the employers, if they join the Union. In the first place no sane and decent employer will ever reasonably object to their employees joining a union. A union is capable of doing as much good to the employers as to the employees. The prosperity or adversity of any commercial establishment is entirely founded on the sound and healthy relationship that subsists between the employers and the employees and the truth of this dictum has already been realised by many, and those who refuse to realise it have already come or are sure to come in the long run to grief. Wisdom lies in the employers granting a free-hand to their employees to organise themselves in unions and adjust the differences between the employers and the employees by bi-partite and collaboration to the best advantage of all concerned. However, for the present no one need have any fear of victimisation.

I now appeal to the clerks to shed all their doubts and fears, come to the Union's office on the second floor of Neptune Building, Hornby Road, fill up a membership form, pay four annas and become a member immediately. Please remember: "United we stand and divided we fall."—Yours etc.,

N. N. MENON,
General Secretary,
Bombay. Bombay Clerks' Union.

Parties In Congress

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—In your well balanced editorial in the "Chronicle" of 30th May, You have commented one some of the suggestion that have been put forward by various Congress organisation to the constitutional Sub-Committee. I have carefully read the whole article and though I may not agree with some of your suggestions, I am glad to say I wholeheartedly endorse your concrete opinion regarding the formation of parties within the Congress. To put a ban on party or parties within the Congress, is the suggestion of the B.P.C.C. in no other suggestions that have been put before the committee by other congress organisations this sort of Dictator's suggestion made. I am not able to understand why there should be ban? The congress is a democratic body. There must be no such ban on any group or body or party as long as that body or group or party adheres to the principle and policy of parent body i.e., Independence, and truth or non-violence. I entirely agree with your comment. Sir "the suggestion that there shall be no parties at all in the Congress, is wholly opposed to the democratic tradition of the Congress and is neither feasible nor desirable."—Yours, etc.

MUKUND RAJADHYAX
Dalla Niwas, Gokhale Road, Dadar

A Request To Oil Workers' Union

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Some eight months back an Assistant Works Manager, Mr. M. C. Coelho, employed in Standard Vacuum Oil Company at Sewri retired on pension. Before he went on retirement it was arranged to give him a farewell party on behalf of the employees of the Company. The poor workers employed in the Company were ordered to contribute to the fund. It is now more than eight months that Mr. Coelho has retired. No body has seen the party proposed.

I would like to know where the amount to the extent of several hundred rupees has evaporated?

Will the "Bombay Oil-workers' Union" kindly take up this matter? —Yours, etc.

ELEPHANT BRAND

Jamnagar Authorities Teasing Yuwak Sangha?

(From Our Correspondent)

JAMNAGAR, June 12.

After harassing the villagers, the authorities have it seems decided to terrorise the citizens also. Yesterday the Police took away the wooden board of the Yuwak Sangh on which a handwritten paper of the Yuwak Sangh was pasted. Keshavlal Kundalaya, the secretary of the Yuwak Sangh who was going to inform the Police Officer of the mishap was stopped by a policeman and, though not riding his cycle, was taken by the police on the charge of not having a lamp for the cycle. The Police Inspector, Pragjibhais, ordered him to see him next day. The matter has been reported to the President of the Praja Mandal by the Yuwak Sangh. Gokaldas and Maganlal Joshi, the Secretaries of the Praja Mandal have left for Bombay to consult the President. The Yuwak Sangh has wired to the President requesting him to draw up a constructive programme in co-operation with them.

It is further reported that Chaganlal Patel was beaten by a policeman this morning.

Assembly Session

It is officially announced that the next session of the Central Provinces and Berar Legislative Assembly will commence on August 2.

Latest Commercial News

NEW YORK COTTON FIVE POINTS UP

Quiet Tone On Stock Exchange

KAFFIRS FIRM: GILTS QUIET

BOMBAY, June 13.

NEW YORK COTTON

The sentiment in New York was somewhat confused over prospects of cotton subsidy with the result that traders generally were hesitant. However, the report, that administration is making efforts to relieve the situation, caused better feeling.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

Quiet conditions prevailed all round on the Stock Exchange.

Kaffirs were firm.

Gilt-edgeds were quiet but steady.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

OCTOBER 1939

	New York, June 13
Previous closing	8.32
To-day's opening	8.32
Difference	nil
To-day's closing	8.37
Difference	+05

LIVERPOOL COTTON

OCTOBER 1939

	Liverpool, June 13
Previous closing	4.69
To-day's opening	4.64
Difference	—05
To-day's closing	4.68
Difference	—01

BROACH EXPECTATION

July August 1939 ..... Rs. 174-8
April May 1940 ..... Rs. 161-8

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, June 13

The trading in October began at 8.32 i.e. unchanged from the last closing.

Prices advanced on steadier Liverpool cables and trade support while the renewed buying activity pushed price to 8.37 whereafter the demand subsided.

BOMBAY COTTON

Late Trading

Bombay, June 13

The local market was closed to-night.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, June 13

Following are the opening ranges on New York Cotton Exchange:—

July (9.28/9.28) 9.21/9.20
October (8.45/8.44) 8.32/8.32
December (8.18/8.17) 8.06/8.06

Liverpool Cotton

Liverpool, June 13

American July (5.68) 5.61
American October (4.6?) 4.66
Giza July (6.54) 6.45
Giza October (6.58) 6.51

LONDON COMMODITIES

London, June 13

TEAS

Indian Pekoe (1-2) 0-11
Indian Pekoe higher (1-3 3/4) 1-0 3/4
Ceylon Pekoe (1-1 3/4) 1-1 3/4
Ceylon Pekoe higher (1-5 1/2) 1-5 1/2

JUTE

First Marks C. I. F. Continent New Crop June July (£26 1/4 sellers) £25 1/2 sellers
Dunlop August (£27 3/4 sellers) £27 3/4 sellers
Lightning August (£25 3/4 sellers) £25 3/4 sellers

RUBBER

Spot (8 1/4 buyers) 8 1/4 buyers
Forward October December (8 7/16 paid and sellers) 8 3/8 paid and buyers

SEEDS

Castorseed Bombay June July (£11 1/2 sellers) £11 1/2 sellers
Linseed La Plata June (£13 sellers) £13 sellers
Linseed La Plata June (£12 1/16 sellers) £11 15/16 sellers
Groundnuts Coromandal July (£12 3/16 paid) £12 sellers

METALS

Tin (£221 1/4 buyers £224 1/2 sellers. Barely steady) £221 1/2 buyers £224 3/4 sellers Steady
Lead (£14 3/8 buyers £14 7/16 sellers. Barely steady) £14 5/16 buyers £14 3/8 sellers. Barely steady
Electrolytic Copper (£47 1/4 buyers £48 1/2) £46 3/8 to £47 3/4 sellers
Iron (102) 102

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Closing Quotation

Liverpool, June 13

The closing quotation for Liverpool wheat (July) was 47 3/8d

COTTON STRADDLES

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES

Broach J/A New York July Rs. 42 1/2
Broach J/A Liverpool July Rs. 45
Broach A/M New York May Rs. 29
Broach A/M Liverpool May Rs. 33
New York Liverpool July 65 Oct bar
27 December 73 January 82 March 91 May 97.

EXCHANGES

CROSS RATES

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York, June 13

Previous closing	4.68 1/2
To-day's opening	4.68 9/16
At the time of New York cotton closing	4.68 1/2

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, June 13

Previous closing	4.68.46
To-day's opening	4.68.53
To-day's closing	4.68.54

T. T. LONDON ON PARIS

London June 13

Previous closing	176.73
To-day's opening	176.73
To-day's closing	176.73

LONDON EXCHANGES

London June 13

London exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 4.68.55 and then fell to 4.68.38 on lack of support with the subsequent movement being very small.

Franc opened at 176.73 and remained dull and inactive owing to lack of interest.

CROSS RATES

London on Bombay (1-5 29/32 sellers) 1-5 29/32 sellers
Paris on Bombay (13.173) 13.181
New York on Bombay (34.94) 34.95
Berlin on Milan (0.87 1/8) 0.87 1/8
London on Milan (89.65) 89.09
London on Shanghai (0-6 1/2 nominal) 0-6 1/2 nominal
London on Kobe (1-2) 1-2

BULLION

Influx (Nil) Nil
Withdrawal (nil) nil
Gold (£7-8-5) £7-8-4
Silver (19 13/16d) 19 7/8d.

DISCOUNTS

3 months (3/4 to 3/4 per cent) 3/4 to 3/4 per cent
4 months (7/8 to 7/8 per cent) 7/8 to 7/8 per cent
6 months (1 1/8 to 1 1/8 per cent) 1 1/8 to 1 1/8 per cent

LONDON SILVER CABLE

Bombay, June 13

The following cable regarding silver market was received in Bombay to-night:—

"Indian bought. Small business. Market quietly steady."

LONDON SILVER

London, June 13

Spot	(19 13/16d) 19 7/8d +1/16
Forward	(19 5/8d) 19 11/16d+1/16

LONDON GOLD

London, June 13

Gold Bars Fine per ounce (£7-8-5) £7-8-4

BOMBAY BULLION

Latest Quotation

Bombay, June 13

SILVER

Silver ready	52	5	6
Silver Ashad	52	4	6
Silver Shravan	52	2	6

GOLD

Gold ready	37	2	0
Gold Ashad	37	2	0
Gold Shravan	37	2	3
Sovereign	23	10	6

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotations

Bombay June 13

Wheat September	3	2	9
Wheat January	3	7	0
Linseed September	5	7	9

Liverpool Wheat

Liverpool, June 13

Liverpool wheat opened easy with July at 47 1/4d.

Prices declined on lower Chicago cables coupled with favourable North American weather news.

Chicago Wheat

Chicago, June 13

Chicago wheat opened quiet with July at 0.73 1/4

Opening followed on considerable local liquidation influenced by favourable crop cables with the rate easing to 0.72 7/8.

INDIAN STERLING LOANS

London, June 13

The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed at £86

Closing quotations on the previous days were:—

Friday, June 2, £86 3/4
Monday, June 5 £86 3/4
Tuesday, June 6, £86 1/2
Wednesday, June 7, £86 1/2
Thursday, June 8, £86 1/2
Friday, June 9, £86 3/4
Monday, June 12 £86 3/4

INDIAN LOANS

London, June 13

3-30 p.m.

3 1/2 per cent Indian Stock (£96 1/2) £96 1/2
3 1/2 per cent Indian Stock (£86) £86
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1958-68 (£107) £107
4 1/2 per cent 1958-68 (£109 1/2) £109 1/2
4 per cent Indian Stock 1948-58 (£103 3/4) £103 3/4
5 per cent 1942-47 (£105) £105
4 per cent Victory Bonds (£98 1/2) £98 1/2

AUSTRALIAN LOANS

5 per cent 1945-55 (£102) £102 1/4

BRITISH FUNDS

2 1/2 per cent Consols (£68) £68
3 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£94 3/4) £94 3/4
4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£102 1/4) £102 1/8
5 per cent Funding Loan (£107 1/2) £107 1/2
5 1/2 per cent War Loan (£94 1/8) £94 3/8
4 per cent Victory Bonds (£107 1/4) £107 1/4

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, June 13

London Stock Exchange was very quiet.

Giltedged securities also remained quiet owing to lack of fresh developments. Three and half per cent was quoted at £85 i.e. unchanged from the previous close.

INDUSTRIALS

Standard Motors (17-0) 17-0
Motors and Spencer Ordinary (58-7 1/2) 58-7 1/2
Hydro Electric (dol 4) dol 4
Elec Music Industry (10-4 1/2) 10-4 1/2
Princhin Johnson (25-3) 24-9
Imperial Chemical (30-6) 30-3
Woolsworth New Ordinary (64-7 1/2) 64-1 1/2
San Paulo 7 per cent Coffee Rates 1930 (£22) £22
Dunlop Rubber (27-9) 27-9
Unilever Ordinary (37-1 1/2) 37-1 1/2
Ford Motors (17-6) 17-1 1/2
Cables and Wireless New Ordinary (£52 1/2) £51 1/2
British American Tobacco Ordinary (98-1 1/2) 98 1/2
Carreas 'A' (£6 7/8) £6 7/8
Imperial Tobacco Ordinary (130-10 1/2) 130-10 1/2
P and O. S. N Company Deferred (21-7 1/2) 21-7 1/2
Distillers (94-6) 94-6
Bredford Dye (4-0) 4-0
British Celanese (4-6) 4-10 1/2
J and P Coates Ordinary (31-3) 31-3
Courtaulds Ordinary (26-6) 26-6
Fine Cotton Spinners (3-3) 2-10 1/2
Vickers Limited Ordinary (19-7 1/2) 19-7 1/2
Inter Nickels (dol 52 1/2) dol 52
Indian Iron (36-10 1/2) 37-6

TEA SHARES

Assam (18-0) 18-0
Donaro Tea (31-3) 31-3
Empire of India (25-0) 25-0

JUTE

Barnagore (£10 3/4) £10 3/4

RUBBER SHARES

Anglo Dutch Rubber (26-6) 26-0
Gula Kelampong (18-10 1/2) 19-4 1/2
Rubber Plant Inv Trust (28-10 1/2) 28-4 1/2

MINING SHARES

Nandydrug (30-7 1/2) 30-0
Burma Corporation (8-7 1/2) 8-7 1/2
Rio Tintos (£12 1/4) £12 1/4
East Rand Proprietors (49-9) 49-4 1/2
Rand Mines (£8 1/2) £8 1/2

MINE SHARES

Crown (£15 1/8) £15 1/8
Associated Portland Cement (71-10 1/2) 70-10 1/2
Trinidad Leasehold (88-9) 87-6
Sub Nigel (£11 1/8) £11 1/4
Spring Mines Split Shares (28-9) 29-4 1/2
Union Corporation (£7 3/4) £7 3/4

OIL SHARES

Venezuela Persian (23-1 1/2) 23-1 1/2
Anglo Iranian (78-1 1/2) 79-4 1/2
Burma Oil (73-1 1/2) 73-1 1/2
Mexican Eagle (8-0) 8-0
Shell Transport (83-9) 83-9
Royal Dutch (£35 1/2) £35 1/4

RAILWAY SHARES

Great Western Ordinary (£34 3/4) £34 1/2
London Midland Ordinary (£15 1/4) £15
London North Eastern Def (£3) £3
London Southern Def (£17 1/4) £17 1/4
London Transport 5 per cent (£116 1/2) £116
London Transport 'C' (£80) £79 3/4

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, June 13

The following are the opening rates:

General Motors (dol 44 7/8) dol 44 3/8
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 24 7/8) dol 24 1/8
U S Common New Stock (dol 49 5/8) dol 47 1/2
U S Steel Preference (unquoted) dol 108

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

Steadier Closing Tone

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, June 13

On the Stock Exchange early weakness was again followed by a rally which imparted a steadier closing tone throughout. Kaffirs, however, exceptionally opened firm and subsequently further strengthened on Cape, Paris and local buying.

Giltedged securities and Home Rails recovered a majority of initial losses.

Wall Street opened irregular.

CALCUTTA STOCK EXCHANGE

Steady Feeling In Jutes

CALCUTTA, June 13

Jutes: Steadier feeling ruled over this section and a fair volume of business was reported. Coals: Undertone kept steady but trading somewhat limited. Teas: Rather neglected. Miscellaneous: Speculative issues kept fully steady while other industrials showed very little alterations. Government securities kept quiet but steady.

Government securities: Three per cent loan 1941 101/12; three per cent loan 1951/54 100/1; three per cent new loan 1963/65 97/11 small lot; three half per cent G P 98/10; three half per cent loan 1947/50 104/4 small lots; four per cent loan 1960/70 110/13 small lot; five per cent loan 1940/43 103/11; five per cent loan 1945/55 114 small lot; three per cent U P loan 1961/66 96/12 small lot.

Banks: Allahabad pref 146; Central Bank 33/19; Reserve 111.

Futwan Islampur Railway 90.

Cottons: Dunbar pref 170 small odd lot; New Victoria ord annas 12.

Coals: Amalgamated 22/14; Bengal 306; Burra Dhemo 3/9; Burrakur 12/2; Dhemo Main 12; Deoli 6/10; East Indian 20/4; Hurriladih 12/1; New Beerbhoom 16/12; Raneegunge 30/11 c div; Sendra 8/2; West Jamuria 27/12.

Jutes: Adamjee 11 ct; small lot; do pref 128 small odd lot ct; Auckland 17; Bally 197; Barnagore 156; Cheviot 168/8; Clive 25/4; Dalhousie 308; Fort Gloster 433/8 small lot; Ganges 250 small lot ct; Gondalpara 754; Howrah 53/14; Kankinarrah 382; Lansdowne 147; Lothian 21 small lot; National 22; Nuddea 44/8 small odd lot ct; Presidency 1/11.

Miscellaneous: 5/12; Consolidated Tin 6/1; Indian Copper 1/12; Rhodesia Copper 1/2; Dalmia Cement ord 12 small lot; Bengal Telephone pref 13/8; Upper Ganges Elec 11; Burn and Co ord 265; do six per cent pref 126; Indian Iron 25/4; Kumardhubi Eng ord 3/1; do pref 80 small odd lot ct; Steel Corpn ord 12/14; Associated Hotels ord 1/3; Calcutta Safe Deposit 6/8 small lot; Dunlop Rubber Second pref 103; Firpo Ltd 10/4; Rohtas Industries pref 130; British Burma Petrol 4/3; Titaghur paper pref ord 4/1; do A ord 12/5; do B ord 12/10; Do first pref 165 small lot ct; do second pref 106/8, Upper India Couper Paper 110 small od lot ct; Midnapore Zemindary 55 c div; Borooah Timber 12; India General Navtn ord 89; Ramnuggera Cane and Sugar ord 7/10; Raza 11/6; Howrah Bridge 100/14 small lots.—A. P.

PIECE-GOODS & YARN

Bombay, June 9

PIECE-GOODS.

Grey, Unbleached—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Longcloth (Standard Quality)	0	8	9
Longcloth (Fine Quality)	0	13	3
Shirtings	0	8	6
Shirtings (Vegetable Quality)	0	8	0
Leopard Cloth	0	8	4
Dhoties (upto 1" nakhi Border)	0	9	6
Drills	0	7	6
Domestics	0	7	1
Domestics	0	7	0
Chadars	0	9	0
White Bleached—			
Longcloth	9	14	0
Drill	7	4	11
Yarn.—			
4s (All Waste)	0	3	0
6 1/2s (All Waste)	0	3	6
8 1/2s	0	4	3
10 1/2s	0	4	8
12 1/2s	0	4	11
16s	0	5	7
20s	0	6	3
24s	0	6	11
32s	0	8	2
40s	0	9	2
50s	0	13	1
80s	1	4	2

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, June 12.

Rupee paper 3 1/2 per cent	£70 1/2
Indian Stock 3 per cent 1948	£73 1/4
Indian Stock 3 1/2 per cent 1931 or later	£86
Indian Stock 4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	£107
Consols 2 1/2 per cent	£68
Conversion Loan 3 1/2 per cent 1961	£94 7/8
War Loan 3 1/2 per cent 1952	£94 3/8
Funding Loan 4 per cent 1960/90	£107 1/2
Victory Bonds	£107 1/4
Chartered Bank of I.A. and China	£7 7/8
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank London R.	£85
National Bank of India	£30 5/8

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, June 12.

T. T. London on:—	
New York	4.68.40
Paris	176.73
Berlin	11.67 3/4
Madrid	42.25
Montreal	4.69 5/16
Amsterdam	8.81 3/16
Brussels	27.52 1/8
Milan	89.05
Berne	20.77 1/4

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET

SCALE DOWN BUYING BY TRADE IN N. Y. COTTON MARKET

Longs Disappointed Owing To Delay In The Subsidy Decision

Bombay, June 13

The New York cotton market on Monday was in no way more cheerful on reactionary selling finding demand limited to trade scaledown orders. The delay in the subsidy decision is disappointing longs.

The New York market opened steady. Week-end accumulation of buying orders filled moderate liquidation. Profit-taking and local reactionary selling. Textiles were active. The session closed steady.

On the Liverpool market there was July liquidation and hedging by outsiders of distants met trade calling and short covering. Closed quiet but steady.

Messrs. Bishwambharlal Maheshwari have received to-day the following cable information from our Foreign Friends:—

New York:—Subsidy opposition growing prospects farmers be given choice loan or parity payments.

Some possibility house vote Wednesday against export premium and in favour of free market rains beneficial in Oklahoma and over Central belt July liquidation absorbed by large spot interests.

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co., have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:

Liverpool.—Rains continue causing anxiety in the Eastern Belt. Market nervous at the advance owing to anxiety regarding subsidy.

Liverpool.—The swing of the subsidy pendulum strengthened Liverpool and weakened New York. No definite news and expert New York advices tend to view of no subsidy. With Wallace and President Roosevelt both in favour our view includes to a subsidy.

New York.—Liquidation and hedge selling in foreign growths, trade bought on scale down.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, June 12.

July	9.19
October	8.32
December	8.07
January	7.98
March	7.89
May	7.83
Middling spot nominal	9.89

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

New York, June 12.

July	9.19
October	8.42
December	8.17
Middling spot	9.40

NEW YORK

New York, June 12.

11 a.m. Ranges.—	
July	9.24/9.24
October	8.39/8.39
December	8.12/8.12
Noon Call—	
July	9.24
October	8.36
December	8.11

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS

New York, June 12.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	4,000
Day's exports to Great Britain	1,000
Day's exports to the Continent	5,000
Day's exports to China and Japan	nil

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, June 12.

June	5.23
July	5.06
August	4.89
September	4.79
October	4.69
November	4.57
December	4.56
January	4.56
February	4.56
March	4.56
April	4.56
May	4.56
June	4.55
Middling spot	5.80
10-12 a.m. quotations.—	
July	5.08
October	4.46

LONDON SEEDS

London, June 12.

Linseed La Plata Hull c.i.f. per ton June sellers	12/1/3
Linseed Calcutta London c.i.f. per ton June sellers	13/1/3
Linseed Bombay London c.i.f. per ton June sellers	13/10/0
Rapeseed Toria Hull/Cont c.i.f. per ton June/July sellers	12/10/0
Castorseed Bombay Hull c.i.f. per ton June/July sellers	11/10/0

LONDON WHEAT

London, June 12.

Rozario Santa Fe June sellers	20/3
Barletta Russo June sellers	23/1 1/2
South Australian June sellers	23/3

LONDON RUBBER

London, June 12.

Smoked sheets standard ribbed per lb. sellers	8 5/16

LONDON SILVER

London, June 12.

Spot	19 13/16
Forward	19 5/8

LONDON GOLD

London, June 12.

Gold bars fine per oz	£7-8-5

RUNNING YIELDS ON SECURITIES

TAXABLES		Running Yield	Redemption Early	Yield Late
2 3/4 p.c. 1948-52 Loan	98-14	2.347	2.441	2.402
3 1/2 p.c. G P Notes	98-15	3.052		
3 p.c. 1957-54 Loan	100- 0	2.532	2.532	2.532
3 p.c. 1941 Bond	102- 0	2.482	1.666	
3 p.c 1963-65 Loan	97-12	2.605	2.634	2.627
3 1/2 p.c. 1947-50 Loan	104- 4	2.834	2.403	2.534
4 p.c. 1943 Bond	107- 6	3.147	1.551	
4 1/2 p.c. 1960-70 Loan	111- 0	3.042	2.715	2.863
4 1/2 p.c. 1955-60 Loan	115- 2	3.287	2.630	2.835
5 p.c. 1940-43 Loan	103-12	4.066	1.227	3.287
TAXFREE LOANS.				
3 p.c. 1945-55 Loan	114-0	4.379	2.560	3.866
4 p.c. 1953-65 Mys	111-8	3.587	3.020	3.302
4 p.c. 1958 Mys	124-0	4.032	3.125	

RAILWAYMEN'S SIX DEMANDS

Plea For Effective Action To Secure Their Acceptance

A meeting of the representatives of various Railway Unions in Bombay was held at the Head Office of the G.I.P. Railwaymen's Union in Bombay on Sunday. Mr. S. H. Jhabwalla presided. Over 25 representatives from G.I.P., B.B.C.I., and B.P.T. Railway attended the meeting. Prominent among them were Messrs S. C. Joshi, M.L.C., R. A. Khedgikar, M.L.A., Zulmiram Chaudhari, D. S. Vaidya, G. H. Kale, I. K. Oak Shankar Lingam etc.

At the outset Mr. S. H. Jhabwalla thanked the various representatives of the different Unions for having attended the meeting. He expressed satisfaction at the assembly which he said was first serious attempt to co-ordinate activities of different Unions. He said that All India Railwaymen's Federation had taken very important decisions and they had great responsibility to implement them. Then he called upon Mr. G. H. Kale to explain the programme before the meeting.

Mr. G. H. Kale, said that the decisions of the All India Railwaymen's Federation were in the form of an ultimatum to the Railway Board. They had a great responsibility of implementing these decisions. To-day the general public is still indifferent if not hostile to the cause of railway workers.

Mr. R. A. Khedgikar said, All India Railwaymen's Federation has formulated 6 minimum demands. We are not very much concerned with the policy of various Unions. What we are concerned with is the decisions of the All India Railwaymen's Federation. The six minimum demands placed by the A.I.R.F. before the Railway Board are not new We have been placing them for several years. Now we must learn to earn these demands by implementing the decisions of the A.I.R.F. It is true that A.I.R.F has not given a slogan of All India Railway Workers strike. Yet one thing is very clear that this time we mean serious business and we shall see that our demands are granted Our demands are common to all railway workers. If we prepare to act in case Railway Board refuses to accede our demands, then there is every possibility of Board revising their present adamant attitude.

Messrs. Bhosekar, Miranda and Cak also spoke.

Mr. S. C. Joshi, M.L.C., the General Secretary of the G.I.P. R. Union heartily congratulated the representatives assembled and for the complete agreement they were showing in respect of the programme before the railway workers. He said they should organise necessary sanction behind their demands. He then moved a resolution for the appointment of a committee on which four representatives from every Union were to be taken. Also this committee was empowered to co-opt three additional members as they chose. The first meeting of the Committee was decided to be held on the 21st June.

This resolution was supported by Mr. Shankar Lingam. He said, Mr. D. S. Vaidya the Divisional Secretary of the G.I.P.R. Union said: We have two important questions before us. First is the July demonstration at the time of Railway Board meeting. We must make this demonstration a success. Thousands of workers of G.I.P. and B.B. & C.I. must march to Railway Board's Camp in Bombay and demand that their minimum demands be immediately granted.

The important problem is implementation of A.I.R.F. decisions. July demonstration is a part of our whole struggle. We shall go forward moving the whole mass of workers. Our slogans must be fitting to move the whole mass. We shall hold a grand rally of workers and adopt programme to go forward. He criticised the attitude of some of the Central Assembly members of the popular side who did not pay any heed to workers cause.

Mr. Julmiram Chaudhari said: If Railway Board refused to change their attitude we must prepare for strong strike. Railway Board must know that we are now going to act. Then the resolution was put to vote and carried. Mr S. C. Joshi thanked the delegates and congratulated them for the important decision they had taken. Mr. Jhabwalla in his concluding speech said that they must go ahead with this unity. They must see that B.B. & C.I. Railway workers also close up their ranks. The meeting ended amidst tremendous enthusiasm.

Special News From London

(From Our Correspondent)

LONDON, June 2.

Dr. Rustu Aras, Turkish Ambassador in London, is canvassing a visit by President Ismet Ineunu of Turkey to London.

If the plan succeeds the President will be in London on a State visit. Present conversations in London and Ankara suggest that the President may come to London.

GERMANY BUYS BRITISH

Germany is buying British Army houses as the mechanisation of the army is slowing down

German experts consider horse artillery and cavalry often superior in rough and roadless Eastern Europe.

ANTI-AGGRESSION BLOC

The anti-aggression bloc organised in Europe is likely to be consolidated in the autumn by staff talks between the countries associated in preventing aggression.

It is probable that in addition to the heads of the Soviet and Polish armies there will be military representatives of other nations, with which has understanding, to see the British military manoeuvres in September. These visits will give the opportunity talks.

AALAND ISLAND

The Finish and Swedish Foreign Ministries have decided to carry on with the fortification projects of the Aaland Islands despite Russian protest.

Work on the fortifications will start without delay.

A demarche by the Japanese Admiralty in opposition to high officers of the Japanese territorial army has just been undertaken.

High officers of the Jap navy have urged Hokyo Government to reestablish friendly relations with British Navy.

Mr. Yoshida, former Japanese Ambassador to London, is one of the leading figures behind this development

PALESTINE AGAIN

Jewish leaders in America, France and Great Britain are counselling moderate attitude in speech and action to world Jewry. Belief is strong that important concessions in British Palestine policy can be secured.

Malcolm MacDonald will bring subject forward at next meeting of the British Cabinet.

CZECH SOLDIERS CROSS FRONTIER

About 1,000 Czech soldiers, including many air pilots, have crossed the frontiers into Teschen-Silesia and Polish Upper Silesia during the last fortnight.

The pilots intend to offer their services to the British Army. General Prchala, the former General Staff member, is now discussing with the Warsaw authorities the possibility of organising a Czechoslovak Legion in Poland.

NEW YORK COFFEE

New York, June 12.

Fair Rio Coffee No. 7 quality ..... unchanged.

LINSEED OILS

London, June 12.

Linseed oil naked London per cwt June sellers	25/1 1/2
Linseed oil naked London per cwt. July/Aug. sellers	25/1 1/2

PRINCE MAHMUD WEDS OXFORD GIRL

(From Our Own Correspondent).

LONDON, May 31.

Now that he has come of age Prince Mahmud, brother of the Sultan of Trengganu, Malaya, will to-morrow marry 21 years old Miss Joyce Blencowe, of Aston-street, East Oxford, whose father runs a tailoring business.

The ceremony is taking place at the register office in St. Giles, Oxford, and immediately afterwards the couple set out for Tilbury to catch a liner for the prince's home in Malaya.

The question of a second marriage ceremony in the prince's country will be decided in consultation with the Sultan and other members of the family on their arrival.

SULTAN GAVE HIS BLESSING

The couple met at a Christmas party, and interest was aroused in the country when their engagement was made known last August.

Opposition from the Prince's family was immediately forthcoming, but in the end the young couple won through and received the blessing of the Sultan and his family.

ONLY SIX GUESTS WILL BE THERE

Mrs. Blencowe, mother of the bride, told a reporter to-day that the only people present at the ceremony would be she and her husband, the bride's two sisters, and two friends of the bridegroom.

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BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, JUNE 14, 1939

Mediator In Sino-Japanese Conflict

India With Her Eastern Culture Is Best Suited, Says Pt. Kunzru

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

POONA: June 12.

"INDIA WITH HER ANCIENT EASTERN CULTURE IS MORE SUITED THAN THE FAR-OFF WESTERN NATIONS TO MEDIATE IN THE SINO-JAPANESE CONFLICT," observed Dr. Hriday Nath Kunzru, President of the Servants of India Society, speaking this evening at the Society's Home on the occasion of the 31th anniversary of the Society.

Earlier the Society was "at home" to a large number of local friends and sympathisers, prominent among them being Hon. Mr. G. V. Mavalankar, speaker Bombay Assembly, Hon. Mr. Justice Bhide of Lahore High Court, Hon. Mr. Justice Dhavale of Patna High Court, Dr. R. P. Paranjpye, Prof. D. K. Karve, Mr. K. N. Shirole, Municipal president, Rao Rani Rajwade, Sir Moropant Joshi, Sir Gobind Madgaonkar, Mr. Moos, Mr. H. V. Iyengar, Mr. N. V. Gadgil and Mr. K M. Jedhe.

FUTURE OF EMPIRE

Pt. H. N. Kunzru at the outset stated that the Society through its members had well-maintained its progress in spheres of legislative, Co-operative, labour, scouting, educational and other activities. He then referred to his visit to Australia as the leader of the Indian delegation to British Commonwealth Relations Conference held at Sydney. Although each part of the British Empire, which was represented at the Conference, had its own cause of complaint against Britain yet all were unanimous in that the future of the Empire was safe only if all the component parts of the Empire enjoyed equality and autonomy.

HARSH RESTRICTIONS.

Yet, continued Dr. Kunzru, Indians were hedged in various parts of the Empire. After the conference he had visited New Zealand, Fiji, Malaya, China and Japan and had observed the State of the Indian settlers there. Rights of Indian settlers are being subjected to harsh restrictions, instances of which can be found in the Asiatics Restrictions Bill in South Africa and Anti-Indian Legislation in Ceylon. Even in Burma there was the move for repatriation of Indians.

INDIA GOVT'S ATTITUDE

It is contended proceeded Dr. Kunzru, that the Government of India were not watching these developments. It was not so. He could say that Government were doing a good deal in the matter, but at the same time he would add that the Government of India's policy with regard to the question of overseas Indians needed to be stiffened and made more vigilant. They could appoint their Agent in Malaya and Fiji as in South Africa and Burma.

SINO-JAPANESE CONFLICT

"It is also time," said Pt. Kunzru, "that India devoted more attention to international politics. The Sino-Japanese conflict has a far-reaching bearing on the future of this country, and India with her ancient Eastern culture could more successfully intervene in the struggle than any of the Western nations. India could do this only if it enjoys full political autonomy. She must control her own foreign policy. She must develop strength enough to maintain her self-respect abroad and there arose the need of her controlling her own forces and managing her own defence. The delegation of this power to India meant Dominion Status which contained also the right to secede from the Empire."

The proposed scheme of the Federation, however, did not transfer this real power to India, and that was why all were unanimous in rejecting it. India would accept it only if it was amended in this direction, or else the struggle will have to be continued until this aim is achieved.

Mysore Leaders To Meet Mahatma

People Willing To Pay Full Price For Responsible Govt.

WARDHAGANJ, June 13.

The Mysore State Congress deputation led by Mr. Dasappa, the President, arrived here this morning by the Grand Trunk Express.

The deputationists will interview Mr. Gandhi this afternoon at Shegaon when they will apprise him of the exact situation in Mysore and place before him the State Congress resolution on reforms, the forecast of which has already appeared.

The resolution states, 'inter alia', that the reforms are altogether unsatisfactory and unacceptable and the people are prepared to "pay the full price for securing full Responsible Government".—A. P.

Bihar Govt.'s Decision

Congress Funds Confiscated During C. D. Movement To Be Returned

RANCHI, June 13.

It is understood that the Government of Bihar has decided to refund funds belonging to Congress organisations and individuals confiscated during the civil disobedience movement, in 1930-33 and action has already been taken in this matter.

It may be recalled that the question was raised by an interpellation in the Bihar Assembly last session regarding the refund of funds confiscated during civil disobedience movement.—A. P.

MUNICIPAL BOARD PRESIDENT RESIGNS

Non-Congress Members Form Majority

(From Our Correspondent.)

ALLAHABAD, June 13.

Mr. R. N. Basu, Chairman of the Allahabad Municipal Board, in the course of a statement explaining his resignation of chairmanship says that he was elected to the office as a Congressman. Hitherto the Congress Party in the Board sharing in a more or less degree responsibilities of administering the board his position was by no means a bed of roses. He tried not to make any distinction between members. The Board as a whole did not so long act on party lines.

This year the recent election to the Committees made it abundantly clear that a group of members who happened to be in the majority formed themselves into party and even functioned against the Congress group and the Congress Party had been excluded from all offices of importance and responsibility. He therefore felt that the new groups would not have the same amount of confidence in him as when it had a chairman whose ideas were more in harmony with the views of members composing that group. It was his duty to set the high standard of the constitutional rectitude. His resignation was not an outcome of any feeling of anger or chagrin.

When the majority members did not want the policy that the Congress should guide Board it was upto them to have another Chairman who would direct affairs of the board according to their wishes.

Several non-Congress members have expressed their confidence in Mr. Basu and requested him to withdraw his resignation. Mr. Basu has promised to reconsider his decision.

London Welcome To Kamaladevi

Meetings And Reception Being Arranged

(From Our Correspondent)

LONDON, June 12.

Indians in England will give a warm welcome to Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya when she arrives at the end of the month.

Students, residents and Indians living in the East End of London are looking forward to meet her.

Meetings and receptions are also being arranged by English Socialists, Communists and the I. L. P.'ers.

British women hope to arrange a special meeting to meet Kamaladevi.

There is a genuine disappointment in Indian circles here that Srijut Bhulabhai Desai will not be able to visit London this summer.

RADICAL CONGRESSMEN CONFER

CALCUTTA, June 12.

A general meeting of Radical Congressmen's League was held at Calcutta yesterday when about 200 members from the city and suburbs attended. The constitution of the League was provisionally adopted subject to the final endorsement of the All-India Poona, after the A. I. C. C. meeting.

As a result of Mr. Roy's tour in Bengal branches of the Radical League have been formed in many districts and the provincial conference will meet after the rains, when Mr. Roy returns to Bengal.

DIGBOI STRIKE

The League of Radical Congressmen is carrying on an energetic campaign in support of the Digboi strike and a Relief Fund was opened at a public meeting held here with Mr. Roy in the chair.

Prominent members of the Bengal League, namely Messrs. Harikumar Chakravarty, Jibanlal Chatterjee and Bhupen Dutta, all ex-State prisoners, have received invitations to tour Maharashtra after the A. I. C. C.—United Press.

Sind Education Minister And Viceroy

SIMLA, June 13.

Hon. Mr. Pir Ilahi Bux, Education Minister of Sind who is here in connection with the Wardha Education Conference is interviewing the Viceroy to-morrow noon and lunching with Sir Sikander Hyat Khan, the Punjab Premier and Sir Girija Shankar Bajpai to-morrow and the day after respectively.

He is leaving Simla on June 16 morning for Lahore whence he flies to Karachi.—United Press.

Bomb Explodes Near Bannu

Two Sepoys Injured In Constabulary Lines

BANNU, June 13.

An English-made bomb exploded at dead of night in the Frontier Constabulary Lines, some two miles from the Bannu city, injuring two sepoys, who were sleeping near the place where the bomb burst.

The culprits have not yet been arrested. Police investigation is proceeding.

A party of hundred tribal raiders in khaki uniform, some of them putting hats and leather belts like British military officers, set fire to some rooms in the military fire range and grass farm, about one mile from the Bannu city. They fired about a dozen shots in the air and decamped within half an hour.—United Press.

PROVINCIAL SECRETARIES' CONFERENCE

Rajendra Prasad To Preside Over It

ALLAHABAD, June 13.

Under instructions from the General Secretary of the All-India Congress Committee, a circular has been sent to all Provincial Congress Committees by the Office Secretary of the A.-I. C. C., informing that a conference of the Secretaries of the Provincial Congress Committee will be held in Bombay at the end of the A. I. C. C. meeting.

The circular states that a conference of this kind is thought necessary in view of the important and far-reaching constitutional changes to be adopted by the A. I. C. C at its meeting in Bombay.

The Conference will discuss ways and means to ensure smooth working of the amended constitution and the Congress machinery and establish complete co-operation between the provinces and the head office.

Babu Rajendra Prasad, Congress President, will preside over the Conference.

The circular makes it clear that if a province has more than one secretary, as many as it is thought necessary by the executive of the Provincial Congress Committee may be authorised to attend. The secretaries are requested to make it a point to attend the conference in view of its importance.

The exact time and place of the conference will be announced later in Bombay.—United Press.

SPLIT IN BENGAL LABOUR RANKS

Several Members Resign To Avoid "Unnecessary Bitterness"

CALCUTTA, JUNE 13.

MR. BANKIM MUKHERJEE, M.L.A., PRESIDENT OF THE BENGAL LABOUR PARTY AND SEVERAL OTHERS HAVE RESIGNED FROM THE PARTY, AS THEY FOUND IT IMPOSSIBLE TO WORK WITHIN THE LABOUR PARTY WITHOUT EITHER SACRIFICING THEIR POLITICAL CONVICTIONS OR CARRYING ON A BITTER STRUGGLE WITHIN THE PARTY.

In a statement to the Associated Press, they say, "the Labour Party, Bengal, adopted a political policy and organisational structure at its third Conference with which we agreed and thought it would be possible to work through it as through a genuine, revolutionary working class party. But as we proceeded to function, we found that it was becoming increasingly difficult to do so. There has been continuous friction within the organisation which had led to considerable bitterness. We find it impossible to work within the Labour Party without either sacrificing our political convictions or carrying on a bitter struggle within the party. We cannot give up the political line accepted at the last Conference, nor do we want to create unnecessary bitterness and strife. Therefore, we are hereby resigning our membership of the Bengal Labour Party."

Among others who have resigned are Mr. Mazuffar Ahmad, Vice-President, Mr. Somnath Lahiri, Treasurer, Mr. Panchu Gopal Bhaduri, Joint Secretary, Mr. Dharani Goswami, Mr. Abdur Razzak Khan, Mr. Abdul Halim, Mr. Bhawani Sen, Mr. Biswanath Mukherjee and Mr. Saroj Mukherjee, members.—A. P.

SURVEY OF INDIAN STATES

Pamphlets To Be Published Under Nehru's Guidance

ALLAHABAD, June 13.

The Standing Committee of the All-India States' People's Conference will meet in Bombay on June 17 under the chairmanship of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, President of the Conference.

The meeting will consider, among other things, the statistical survey of all Indian States published in a book form by the All-India States' People's Conference, Allahabad.

In this connection, it may be mentioned that the research bureau of the States People's Conference, which was opened here in Swaraj Bhuwan, has set to work and a series of pamphlets regarding all Indian States are under preparation. Messrs. S. S. Dhawan and Dwarak Nath Kachru are carrying on the work under the instructions of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru.—United Press.

EXCITING SCENE IN COURT

Police V. Party Of Kisan Satyagrahis

LAHORE, June 13.

The Police had an exciting experience this afternoon when eleven Kisans, on being let off by the trial court refused to be set free, insisted on their handcuffs remaining in their hands intact and further on their being taken back to the jail along with their other comrades.

They were members of a party of 46 Kisan satyagrahis from Jullundur and Amritsar who were arrested yesterday and tried by the local magistrate. Thirty-five of them were convicted to nine months' imprisonment while the remaining eleven, who figured in the incident above, were let off with a warning as one of them was blind, one a boy and nine others too old.

A struggle between the eleven satyagrahis and the Police raged in the court for nearly half an hour when the Police wanted to remove the handcuffs. Ultimately the intervention of Kisan leaders saved further complications.—United Press.

EDUCATIONAL PROBLEMS DISCUSSED AT SIMLA

Premier Kher Leaves For Bombay

SIMLA, June 13.

The Kher Sub-Committee of the Central Advisory Board of Education concluded its two-day session this afternoon having arrived at a number of provisional decisions on problems such as the age at which compulsion should be introduced, the co-ordination of the Wardha Scheme with higher education and the financing of the scheme. The Members of the Sub-Committee will now spend the next few months making study visits to a number of institutions which have adopted the essential features of the Wardha Scheme, such as the Jamia Killia, Delhi, and the Wardha Training School recently opened by Mahatma Gandhi.

In these establishments, the members expect to have an opportunity to examine the results of practical application of the basic ideals of the scheme and testing the practicability of the conclusions reached in Simla. The Sub-Committee will thereafter hold its final meeting about the end of October, probably in Bombay or Poona, and prepare its report.

Mr. B. G. Kher is leaving this evening for Bombay. He has had to decline a number of public engagements owing to a bad throat.—A.P.

COW SLAUGHTER LEADS TO RIOTING

GAYA, June 13

A communal fracas took place in the village of Pachrukhi yesterday morning following cow slaughter by Mahomedans.

It is stated the Hindus had gathered in large numbers, and a Muslim "Bharat" party is reported to have been attacked. Some persons were injured.

The Sub-Divisional Officer of Nawada dispersed the crowd with the help of the police. The District Magistrate, with the Additional Superintendent of Police and armed police, hastened to the spot and brought the situation under control.—United Press

CHARLIE CHAN

MR. HEDRIN! STEVE HARKINS TOLD ME HE JUST SAW A MAN CROSSING FROM THE POWERS' SIDE —
HAH! PERHAPS IF WE LIE IN WAIT FOR HIS RETURN—?
I DON'T FEEL UP TO IT, BUT YOU CAN GO, GENTLEMEN! I'LL STAY HERE!
FURTHER DOWN THE RIVER THERE'S A BRIDGE JOINING PUBLIC PROPERTY! THIS IS JUST AN OLD WOODEN PASS OVER THE CREEK THAT DIVIDES THE HEDRIN AND POWERS LAND!
THEY USED IT A LOT YEARS AGO—WHEN THEY WERE FRIENDS—BUT NOW—
HAIE! SOMEONE COMES!
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Printed and Published for the Bombay Chronicle Co., Ltd., by KESARINATH RAMKRISHNA GANDRE, at the Bombay Chronicle Press, Red Building, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay.